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REICH SOCIALISTS URGE CESSATION OF RUHR RESISTANCE

Germans, It Is Said, Being Prepared by Government for Radical Step

Democrats Accused by Nationalists of High Treason—New Taxes Irritate Farmers

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The banks of Germany have been forbidden by the Government to pay out foreign bills on cheques made out for foreign currency. This decree affects foreigners and Germans alike. In future, persons who, for instance, present a cheque for \$10 will receive its equivalent in paper marks at an exchange rate of exchange. They may, however, deposit the cheque, but will only be able to draw in marks at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day on which they draw their money.

Persons who do not wish to change the total amount, and who are not in a position to deposit the cheque, because of traveling through Germany, will receive a cheque from the bank for the difference. Exceptions only will be made if a statement signed by the finance bureau can be presented, which shows that the holder of the cheque needs foreign bills. The decree, however, does not affect deposits in foreign bills. Anybody therefore can deposit dollars or pounds in notes and receive notes back again, the object of the measure being to end illicit trading with foreign exchange.

Steps to End Passive Resistance
The first effects of steps which are being taken here to end passive resistance are beginning to manifest themselves. These measures are being shaped to induce the population of the Ruhr Valley to declare that it is tired of passive resistance, thus making it easier for the Government to negotiate with France. At the same time it is declared that measures are being taken to prepare the German people, with the help of the press (probably only the Social Democrat press will lend itself to this) for the coming liquidation of the Ruhr conflict. The first step along these lines was apparently made by the Vorwärts, the Social Democrat organ yesterday, when it printed in full a report made by Tom Shaw, secretary of the Social Democratic Workers' Internationale, on the present attitude of the Ruhr population.

Shaw says that the labor unions and the Social Democrat Party leaders in the Ruhr district would be willing "to give up passive resistance tomorrow" if the French would guarantee the freedom of the workmen to work, the return of the expelled workmen, and the ceasing of further expulsion of workmen, and that production remain in German hands.

Reply of Pan-Germans
The Vorwärts adds that this report is worthy of the closest attention, since it points out a way by which the conflict might be ended. Within eight hours after the publication of this report, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the organ of the pan-Germans, characterized the Vorwärts' move as a "stab," and openly accused the Social Democrats of high treason.

"The publication of Mr. Shaw's report in Vorwärts," the Tages Zeitung writes, "means that the Social Democrats believe that the time has come when they should make an initiative for solving the Ruhr conflict, which is done in a manner which literally stabs the German defensive front. What is this isolated step by the Social Democrats other than submission, if not high treason? If the Social Democrats, in their entirety, are of the same opinion, their attitude is the same as that of the revolutionists in 1918. They knock the arms out of the hands of the German people. The German Government is in a most critical hour."

In the meantime resistance to the new taxes continues. From all parts of Germany, complaints of their heaviness are received here. The pan-German Pommeranian Farmers' Union recommends its members in a circular letter to provide themselves with paper which proves that they cannot pay taxes. "If the Government, nevertheless, tries to enforce payment, it will meet with resistance from every self-respecting farmer," the circular ends. The farmers continue to force up the prices of their products, which are now sky-high, thus aiding the Communists' agitation.

COAL MEN MAY FORM INSPECTION BUREAU

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 29 (Special).—It is feared here that a plan is being fostered by some of the coal miners to form a national coal inspection bureau, the chief aim of which is to place on a higher plane of business ethics the marketing of coal.
It is proposed to have at the head of the bureau such a guide as Judge Landis is to baseball or Will Hays to the motion picture industry. The name of Francis R. Wade, National Fuel Administrator, is being mentioned, although it is not known whether he has been approached. The bureau would have headquarters in a central west city, probably Cincinnati or Columbus, O.

ATTACK ON MOTORBOAT DENIED
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The American High Commission today denied the recent report from Athens that Turkish soldiers had fired upon an American motorboat at Gallipoli, killing a man and wounding a woman.

Liquor Selling Banned by The Hague During Week of Festivities in Holland

By Special Cable

The Hague, Aug. 29

HOW prohibition is making headway in Holland was shown by Monday's decision of The Hague municipal council stipulating that during the coming week of festivities, in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's 25 years' reign, the selling of spirits will be completely prohibited. The motion toward this end was moved by the Socialists and supported by the Conservatives. Other cities are following this gratifying example.

GRIP OF SOVIETS ON RUSSIA SECURE

American Relief Administration Head Says Chances for Revolution Unlikely

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Russia's present Government is so thoroughly entrenched that there is little likelihood of a counter revolution there. Communism has vanished and in its place has come a tendency toward allowing private enterprise.

Foreign capital is needed by Russia, but that is not likely to come in large measure until the United States Government recognizes the Russian Government.

The land of the Soviet has plenty of food and will export about 2,000,000 tons of cereals.

These facts enlarging upon the interview printed Monday in The Christian Science Monitor were given today by Col. William N. Haskell, who recently returned from Russia, where he was in charge of the American Relief Administration.

Communism as it was first attempted in Russia, with every one giving all he possessed to the state and receiving in return all he needed, has passed as a failure, according to Col. Haskell. There is evidence on every side of better conditions.

He said that the Russian system of government was theoretically a representative one, but that the group in power has such a firm grip, there is slight possibility of a counter movement gaining any headway. Delegates to the Soviet Congress were said to be almost entirely of the choosing of this central group.

Apparently Contented
Mr. Haskell described the Russian people as apparently contented. They were not as well clad as in former days, but with every one in shabby and not taking any thought for his attire, the observer saw no indication of dissatisfaction.

He noted an energetic effort on the part of the Government to develop Russia into a manufacturing nation, so that it would not be so dependent upon the outside world for manufactured goods. About 90 per cent of the population today was found to be agriculturists.

American capitalists holding concessions in Russia must "take their chances," according to Mr. Haskell. With the Russian Government unrecognized by the United States the private interests must depend upon the good will of the Soviet.

All foreign trade of Russia was said to be in control of the Government trade department, and while it was possible for foreigners to obtain concessions to operate in Russia on their own account, it was the desire of the Russian Government that natives be taken into the enterprises.

Although the ruble is virtually worthless, Mr. Haskell said the Russians were meeting the currency problem with a new medium, called "chervancy." This paper money was said to be backed by gold in the government treasury and other tangible securities held by the Government. The new money is exchanging with the pound sterling at par.

Silver Circulation
Mr. Haskell heard reports that the Russians were going to begin circulating silver money. It was his understanding that a large amount of silver money had been made. He had pieces of the various denominations. The "chervancy" is being used extensively in business, he said.

In a letter to Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, Mr. Haskell said this organization "turned the corner for civilization in Russia." This letter precedes a voluminous report on the two years' work of the A. R. A. in Russia, in which \$60,000,000 was spent to feed a daily maximum of 11,000,000 men, women and children.

Colonel Haskell paid high tribute to the 300 American workers in Russia and to Mr. Hoover for their co-operation in making the relief work effective. He also bespoke the gratitude of the Russian people. During the two years of operation, the letter said, a little under 1,000,000 tons of food, seed, clothing, and medical supplies has been brought in the United States by the A. R. A., requiring about 250 voyages of American ships to nine different ports serving Russia.

The supplies amounted to 60,000 carloads on the Russian railways, and their distribution was accomplished through the organization of 35,000 different stations at the peak of operations. The letter said:

"From the seed imported about 8,000,000 acres of land were sown. The worst of the famine was over about a year ago, but since that time the American Relief Administration has continued to feed, clothe and give medical service to an average of 2,000,000 derelict children until they were past danger, and to provide food and clothing for over 100,000 teachers and professional people as a supplementary service."

STATE PROSECUTOR BACKS OIL INQUIRY

Mr. Benton to Join Attorneys-General in Nation-Wide Investigation of Gasoline Prices

Jay R. Benton, attorney-general of Massachusetts, today wired O. B. Spillman, attorney-general of the State of Nebraska, that he desired to be present at the conference of attorneys-general of the United States which has just been called by direction of Clifton L. Hilton, attorney-general of Minnesota, when the date of the meeting is to be determined. The purpose of the conference is to conduct a "thorough and nation-wide investigation" of gasoline prices. The association adopted a resolution calling for this inquiry at its sessions in connection with the conference of the American Bar Association now being held at Minneapolis.

Mr. Benton said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had wired asking Mr. Spillman who had been delegated by Mr. Hilton of the association to call the gasoline inquiry conference "at once" when the date of the meeting is to be determined. He said he believed the inquiry to be to be held in the near future.

While Mr. Benton would not say that he believed gasoline prices to be excessive in Massachusetts, he did remark that owing to the great disparity in prices in various parts of the country, he believed the disparity in prices in the various states warranted the prosecuting law officers of the different commonwealths investigating the whole subject of the manufacture and method of selling gasoline. He later said:

"I am going to attend that conference because I think the situation calls for my presence, and I am sure that the call for the inquiry by the Association of Attorneys-General warrants its necessity without further comment."

"I am in favor of getting after any combination that comes under the provisions of our Massachusetts statute, that directs its Attorney-General to proceed against any combination 'which, by agreement or any unlawful practices, restrains trade, or suppresses competition, or any group that conspires unduly to raise the price of any commodity in general use.'"

That gasoline was a "commodity in general use," the Attorney-General said he thought there could be no question and, as the chief law officer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he feels that he is in duty bound to attend the coming gasoline investigation.

Succeeds Baron Kato as Premier of Japan



Count Yamamoto

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP).—Count Yamamoto has been appointed Premier of Japan to succeed the late Baron Kato. The appointment followed a summons to court by Prince Regent Hirohito, who acted upon the advice of the Genro, or elder statesmen. The new Premier is proceeding toward the formation of a cabinet which is expected to be completed soon.
It is reported here today that Baron Shimpei Goto, former mayor of Tokyo, has accepted the office of Foreign Minister in the new Yamamoto Cabinet.

Count Yamamoto ranks high in the political and social life of Japan. He was Premier from February, 1912, to April, 1914. He is an admiral, retired. He was created a baron in 1902 and a count in 1907. He visited the United States in 1907 as a member of the suite of Prince Fushimi. He holds many native and foreign decorations for merit and service.

ADDITIONAL LOAN TO CUBA INDICATED IN AUDIT OF DEBT

Financial Dependence Regarded as Leverage for Achievement of Political Reform

By GARDNER L. HARDING

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—On the best authority I am able to state that the Cuban Government will be obliged this fall to ask for an additional loan from the United States, and that the banking interests are prepared to advance it. It is now clear that the proceeds of the \$50,000,000 borrowed last fall are at least \$17,000,000 short of meeting the immediate obligations for which the loan was contracted; and the then constituted commission for the examination and audit of the public debt is still adding to the claims. Cuba has a surplus this year of \$12,000,000; but the terms of the recent loan provide, in a way that gives them constitutional force, that this surplus, and similar ones to come, shall be used exclusively for the retirement of the bonds of the Cuban foreign debt.

Coming so close to next year's election, the negotiations for this loan are going to present a pivotal point in the Cuban financial dependence on the United States, and in all likelihood, than last fall's or this summer's differences, which might be called tentative crises. When General Crowder returns, it will be his duty to foresee how far the strategic advantage of Cuban financial dependence on the United States can be made a leverage for fundamental reforms in public morality.

Improvement Begun

The reforms proposed in last year's loan, largely concerned with centralizing responsibility, auditing, and reducing judicial interference, have been observed. Repayments are being made to the entire satisfaction of creditors, as far as provided for; moreover, the treasury is on a business basis, and the Government is being run with a surplus which shows, as a business man would put it, 15 per cent profit. And yet, the spirit of the reforms has been definitely ignored. Cuba is more corruptly governed than it was in 1902, and as bad as in the worst days of José Miguel Gomez. Every road, every public utility, every branch of the Government, shows the prevalence of a graft that is not only the denial of public decency, but is leading to the stagnation and ruin of civic institutions.

Comparison of Roads

To illustrate, there is the graft of whole-hearted looters, resembling the Tammany aldermen, who stole shamelessly from New York, but who gave to the people Central Park. And there is the graft of parasites, like the Cuban contractors, who built the streets of Vedado, Havana's most prosperous suburb. Here a section, the magnificent houses of which cost millions, is served by roads whose concrete has washed away at the first rain, leaving on a shore as lovely as the French Riviera a picture of shameless ostentation and venal greed, scarcely to be matched anywhere in the world. Just beyond, in the Al-

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Champions Egypt's Cause



Zaghul Pasha

EXILE'S RETURN MAY THROW EGYPT INTO A NEW CRISIS

Zaghul Pasha's Arrival to Coincide With Elections to First Egyptian Parliament

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Aug. 29.—Zaghul Pasha is to sail from Marseilles to Egypt on Sept. 12 and will arrive on Sept. 16, thus reaching home after an absence which has lasted since he was deported to the Seychelles in December, 1921. The Nationalist leader still commands the fervid support and veneration of the majority of his compatriots and his arrival coinciding with the beginning of the elections to the first Egyptian Parliament may throw into a ferment the Egyptian political world which, during the past few months has been unusually calm.

Zaghul is expected soon after his arrival to make a pronouncement of policy in circumstances which have completely changed since he was deported. His followers lately have conspicuously lacked a leader and are suffering from internal divisions, which the return of Zaghul may heal.

If Zaghul adopts a constructive attitude and urges his followers to go on to complete the work of building up a constitutional Egypt, in which such marked progress recently was made, his return may have the best results, but his past career of intransigence and uncompromising antagonism to any Government not of his own choosing render unavoidable misgivings as to the immediate future if it transpires that his 20 months of exile have not mitigated his bitter hostility to all those who do not share his own views. The forthcoming few weeks may prove vitally important in Egypt's destinies.

Zaghul Pasha, a lawyer by profession, is the recognized leader of the Egyptian Nationalists. He is acknowledged to be the only man who succeeded in getting the masses to stand together to make demands on the British Government. His objection to the reservation in the treaty granting Egypt its independence made him the center of a violent anti-British agitation, which resulted in disorders. In consequence, he was deported to Malta, but was allowed to return to Egypt in April, 1921. This concession to popular feeling was followed by a series of outrages and toward the end of 1921 it was again decided to deport Zaghul, this time to the Seychelles.

Growers to Withhold Cotton

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A syndicate composed of the largest Egyptian growers, having already induced the Egyptian Government to intervene in the cotton market in the hope of forcing up prices, is now planning, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Cairo, to starve the market for the next few weeks.

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UNIFIED WORLD COURT DRIVE URGED ON NATION'S LAWYERS BY J. W. DAVIS, RETIRING CHIEF

Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of American Bar Association Opens in Minneapolis With Encouraging Forecast That America Will Be Member of Court

Speaker Also Assails Malcontents Who Would Hamstring Supreme Court, and Sees Dry Law and Other Amendments as Will of the People

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29 (Staff Correspondence).—All Americans of whatever faction should find it possible to unite on the Permanent Court of International Justice, John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to England, told the American Bar Association here today in his presidential address at the opening of its forty-sixth annual convention. Following the fundamental of the judicial settlement of international disputes, it merited, he declared, the support of "both those who feel that to support the court does not exhaust the present obligations that weigh upon the country, and those who take a narrower view of our national duty."

COAL TRUCE HINTED AS BOTH SIDES WAIT

Miners and Operators Negotiating to Keep Emergency Protective Crew in Mines

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 29 (AP).—With miners, operators and a coal-buying public awaiting Gov. Gifford Pinchot's "peace proposal" which, it is hoped, will prevent the strike called for Sept. 1, negotiations were in progress today between the workers and their employers in an attempt to fix conditions under which some union men may remain at work in the fields to keep pumps working and entryways from caving in should the miners quit their posts.

Arrangements for such work were still uncompleted early today, but because of increasing importance as the time approached for suspension of operations. Upon proposals to furnish such maintenance men were tied up with a requirement that all of them be awarded the eight-hour day during the time of the suspension. Operators were holding out for an agreement that would give them conditions identical with those they have now, but a promise of pay adjustment retroactive to Sept. 1, should any better conditions be won at the end of a suspension.

Governor Pinchot will bring his intervention in the anthracite situation to a climax tonight. He called on representatives of the mine operators and officials of the miners' union today to meet him at 8 p. m. tonight, jointly, to hear and answer a compromise proposal. Beyond this, he has prepared in the endeavor to avert the suspension of operations Sept. 1.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, arrived here today to lead the miners' union group in conference with Governor Pinchot. Terms of settlement, which some of the Governor's advisers said he had in mind, included four main points, the first of which would be an agreement by each side to a 30-day truce and a calling off of the suspension order.

The operators would also be asked, in this version of the matter, to abolish all but eight-hour day employment, and to consent to the installation by the union of its own agents in the company offices on pay day for the collection of union dues. Beyond this, Lewis would be asked further to continue joint negotiations over the wage scale, on the understanding that any increases granted would be retroactive to Sept. 1.

The miners' contingent had in mind the idea that the Governor would try to force the operators to grant some sort of a wage increase, perhaps as much as 10 per cent, but were nevertheless inclined to regard the suggestions as inadequate to meet demands.

ZAIMIS BLOC FAVORED

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Aug. 28.—Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, in an interview with newspaper correspondents, expressed his desire to see Alexander Zaimis succeed in forming a national bloc, but was reticent when asked whether he favored the dissolution of the Venizelist group.

MORE LIGHT ON PUBLIC ISSUES FOR YOUTH IS EDUCATOR'S PLEA

Schools Should Encourage Study of Every Question With Judicial Impartiality, Says Dr. Payson Smith

More light on public questions, clearer and broader thinking and acting on the part of the people are great needs of the United States today, and these it is the obligation of the schools to train the youth of the country both to give and to demand, says Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. In forecasting the work for the coming year in education, he said:

The tendency of our people to put sectional or class interest before the national good constitutes a real menace to the integrity of our institutions. We urge our representatives to vote or to oppose legislative measures because of their immediate effect upon our own interests. In political matters we are not inclined to insist that a measure shall be considered upon its own merits. We are constantly trying to make of our representatives mere translators of local opinion, where we ought to be urging them to consider pending measures on the basis of the fundamental ideas that are involved. It is the duty of educational institutions of our country to encourage a study of every question with judicial impartiality on its merits as a policy for the good of the whole, and to act accordingly, rather than on the basis of selfish sectional considerations. High schools and colleges should in much larger measure direct the study of young men and women to examine, weigh, and discuss those problems that affect the political, economical, and social welfare of the people as a whole. In the lower schools Dr. Smith believes there should be increasing attention paid to fixing the facts of American history. In the matter of social conduct, he believes that the organization of the school itself has made great gains in the direction of helping children to understand their relations with one another. This tendency is a wholesome one and should be developed rapidly, he said. Dr. Smith continued:

In Massachusetts, as well as in other states, the teaching of the Constitution of the United States has been made compulsory. This provision will undoubtedly prove beneficial. The Constitution should be taught with that pro-

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FREE STATERS GAIN IN IRISH ELECTIONS

Incomplete Returns Show Decisive Victory for Pro-Treaty Administration

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—So far 21 Government party candidates have been returned, including six ministers, mainly by overwhelming majorities. Six anti-treaty candidates have been elected and only two Labor, three Farmers and three independent farmers. Labor's prospects are surprisingly small, although there may be surprises when surplus votes are transferred. Eamon de Valera is reported to be going strong in Ennis. Among the members of the Government who have been returned is James J. Walsh, the Postmaster-General. Countess Markievicz (Republican) was elected from South Dublin. Incomplete returns indicate a decisive victory for William T. Cosgrave's pro-treaty administration. Complete returns will not be available for a day or two.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—Some days must elapse before the complete results of Monday's election can be published, says the Irish Times, adding that President Cosgrave and his colleagues have no reason to be dissatisfied with the returns already announced.

The Freeman's Journal asserts that the Government party has done better than even its most optimistic supporters believed would be possible, while the Daily Independent declares that the outstanding feature of the first returns is the enormous total polled by the ministers. This, the newspaper adds, discloses a desire to give unqualified endorsement to the Government program.

R. C. Barton, Republican candidate in Wicklow, has been defeated. Sean McGarry, candidate from North City, Dublin, and Dan McCarthy, for South Dublin, both of the Government party, have been elected.

P. J. Dunne, Government; P. J. Mulvanny, Farmer, and David Hall, Labor, have been returned for Meath. Among the defeated candidates was John O'Kelly, a Republican member of the last Dail. Peter Doyle, Government, was returned for South Dublin. Joseph McGrath, Free State Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, was elected for North Mayo.

BELFAST, Aug. 29.—While Free Staters in Ulster, Monaghan, were celebrating the election of their candidate, Ernest Blythe, shots were fired and a bullet killed a youth named John Francis Conlon.

WOMAN ASSISTS IN BAR'S REPORT

Dry Law Enforcement Reviewed Before Minneapolis Convention

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29 (AP).—The "enlarging" sphere of women before the American Bar is illustrated in the presence on the special committee on law enforcement of the American Bar Association of Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams. The committee is in session at the Minneapolis convention today.

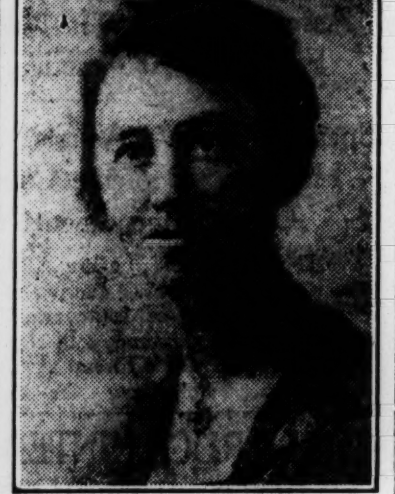
Mrs. Adams was formerly United States attorney, and at present is a member of the Legislative Committee of the Conference on Employment Agencies, and is stationed at San Francisco, Cal. Associated with Mrs. Adams on the committee which rendered the law enforcement report, are Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York, chairman; Marcus Kavanaugh, Charles W. Farnham and Wade H. Ellis.

Besides conclusions drawn from personal observations as eminent members of the American Bar, the committee have gathered interesting statistics on law enforcement. The report as it relates to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is particularly optimistic, and quotes a statement by Palmer Canfield, Federal Prohibition Director, under date of June 15, 1923, which says in part: "There are many who state without recourse to figures, and without any analysis of facts, that law enforcement

has broken down, due principally to prohibition. It is true that prohibition has added a heavy load to the enforcement of law and has led to flagrant violations of a certain character, yet it has more than offset this result by contributing largely to a reduction in the commission of other crimes.

The total number of prisoners in New York State in 1918 was 5264, and in 1920, 4753. In California the number in 1917 was 3631, and in 1920, 2898. In Indiana, in 1918, the number was 6745, and in 1920, 3991. In Massachusetts the prison population in 1918 was 3701, and in 1920, 2242.

It is true that this large decrease is mostly in the county and municipal



Photograph by Boyce, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams

California Woman Who Is Member of Special Committee on Law Enforcement of American Bar Association.

Jails because prohibition has resulted in a large decrease in crimes such as assault, disorderly conduct, public intoxication, vagrancy and similar crimes. Therefore, a comparison of the prison population of state prisons will show a smaller decrease. Figures compiled by Hastings S. Hart, president of the American Prison Congress for 1922, and director of the Department of Child Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation show a total prison population for the states of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois and Missouri of 39,708 in 1917 and of 33,251 in 1922, a decrease of 16.3 per cent.

SMALLER N. Y. CENTRAL NET NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—New York Central road's July net operating income is approximately \$2,600,000, or about \$1,000,000 less than in June, but almost twice the \$500,000 loss in July 1922. July gross income approximated \$35,600,000, compared with \$38,145,000 in June and \$27,934,000 reported for July, 1922.

JOSEPH McGRATH, Free State Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, was elected for North Mayo.

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MORE LIGHT ON PUBLIC ISSUES FOR YOUTH IS EDUCATOR'S PLEA

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found report which is due to a charter that has so successfully served as the basis of a country whose expansion is unprecedented in the history of the world. It will not, of course, be taught as an inflexible document, one that cannot, or should not, be subject to change. It will be regarded as an instrument of the people, providing within itself a sufficiently flexible means of adjustment to the changing political and social requirements of the time. It must be taught as a symbol of law and government, and with an appreciation of the thought that gave it form. It must be taught, likewise, as a symbol of a democracy whose changing needs must be met in the light of new conditions.

International Aspect I believe most profoundly that it is the obligation of the American schools to teach American children the meaning and significance of American institutions. One sometimes hears a demand that we should change our method of teaching history, placing emphasis upon international relations rather than upon national obligations. Of course the international point of view must not and cannot be disregarded but the approach for any American to an international problem should be a national approach.

The youth of this country do not need to be put into any apologetic attitude toward the international policies of the United States. We have built in this country institutions suited to our requirements. We should use these institutions for our own good and certainly without detriment to the world. The schools will best help our future men and women to deal wisely with international situations by inculcating in their devotion to American institutions and a determination to use those institutions in the future as they

ADDITIONAL LOAN TO CUBA INDICATED IN AUDIT OF DEBT

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mendaces section, perfect roads, landscaped in lovely parks, all faithfully and honestly kept up, reveal what the Cuban, as business man, instead of politician, tends to the world.

This graft is enfeebling and devastating, and this is what is the matter with Cuba, a country run chiefly by embezzlers, whose study is how to live without work. The spectacle of a municipal concession for a free children's playground, seized by a contractor, who charges 10 cents admissions to a few dingy awnings and sand piles, shows that nothing is too mean; and that of a bathing beach, the only good one near Havana, from which a property owner was evicted by two congressmen, who straightway charged the public \$1 admission to the sea shore, shows that nothing is too flagrant for the prevailing political oligarchy to attempt.

School Conditions

A modern nation that passes 20 years without improving its school system—70 children out of 1000 attended school for eight months in 1902, beside 60 in 1919, and what is estimated to be the present—lacks something in force; and the fact that the youth of Cuba has again grown up just as illiterate as their fathers, and a little more so, in the generation since the Nation's liberty, and just as subservient to the terrorizing immunity of what may be called political morons, is one of the pitiful elements of the present state of affairs.

So it is natural that Americans here want to clean up this country, and put it on a business basis. Many Cubans would like to see it done, but here I must note the conclusion expressed to me by the best and most patriotic Cubans as well as by all the Americans I am most inclined to trust, that the politician has the right of the matter, technically speaking, when he tells the people of the United States it is not of their business. Since it is a Latin country, Cuba, since a few years ago, has risen out of a much worse degradation—a denial of all the free instincts of man, which the Spaniards were unable to learn was wrong after three centuries of inept and cruel greediness.

Need of Tutelage Cuba, then, needs American tutelage; it needs, indeed, the Platt Amendment, but at the same time it

still needs most its own freedom; for only by changing the temper of the people can the infamous institutions which are tending to ruin the country be cured. General Crowder knows this perfectly; he has never encouraged the diminution of the free choice of this country's leaders, even though the electoral reforms so painstakingly introduced by the United States have been in every case worse than those that preceded them. For that reason he is trusted by the solid citizens of Cuba, who still think they can recover their country by their own efforts.

Attentive examination of every opinion available here about General Crowder leaves one only the more convinced that he has alienated only those Cubans whose personal interest is affected by clean government, and those Americans whose grievances he is powerless to redress. Behind him, the American name is clean and disinterested. If fiscal and moral reforms are insisted upon, as they probably will be, with the more or less, the conviction of all true Cubans will be that the reforms are right. Amid the outcry that may ensue, no Cuban patriot will raise his voice; and if this be doubted, the way in which the Veterans have torn the Cuban flag off the Tarafa and lottery bills and revealed the same more or less direct plunder should convince Americans who are fortunate enough to behold it, that the heart of Cuba is in the light wherever honest men have a chance.

Censorship on Messages to Cuba Is Announced

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Commercial Cable Company announced today that messages to Cuba were subject to censorship until further notice.

The company added that it had been notified to this effect by the Cuban Government. No reason for the censorship was given.

The Western Union Telegraph Company said it had received no notice of a censorship of the Cuban cable. It said it was not in a position to enforce the order was professed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—Although no American official will discuss the imposition by Cuba of a cable censorship between that country and the United States, it is believed by persons in close touch with the Cuban situation that the step was taken as a precaution against possible serious political developments.

The activities of the Cuban veterans' organization which has been holding many mass meetings in protest against the new railroad consolidation legislation and other government measures, are said to have caused considerable anxiety in Havana.

Sugar Mill Owners and Planters Protest Against Tarafa Bill

HAVANA, Aug. 29 (AP).—A committee of the Cuban Sugar Mill Owners' and Planters' Association has presented a written protest to the president of the Senate, against the adoption of the Tarafa railroad consolidation measure.

The association alleges that the proposed law would enable a private enterprise to have complete dominion over Cuban commerce.

UTILITY STOCK ISSUE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Central Light & Power Company directors have authorized the issuance of 20,833 shares to be offered at \$5 a share to stockholders of record Sept. 10, to the extent of 15 per cent of their holdings, payment to be made on or before Oct. 1.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOLS PRAISED

Education Board Head Exposes Fallacy of Charge That Three R's Are Being Neglected

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 29 (Special).—In opening the midsummer convention of New Hampshire school principals and head masters, Huntley N. Spaulding, president of the New Hampshire Board of Education, declared that the public schools are now better than ever in the history of the State, as measured by the proportion of trained teachers, the length of the school year and the efficiency of the entire system.

The convention, at which there is a larger attendance than in any previous year, is being held at the Plymouth Normal School. In his opening address, Mr. Spaulding said, in part: "Very soon after I became chairman of the State Board of Education, I began to hear more or less criticism that fundamentals had been sacrificed for an extended course of study, that the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic, were being neglected.

This is a serious charge, and a time-honored one, as a perusal of old school reports shows. This same criticism, namely, that the fundamentals are being neglected, has been going the rounds for 75 years or more. Nevertheless the present State Board of Education has given careful investigation to the charges and finds they are without foundation.

Convincing proof of the unsoundness of this criticism was furnished in Springfield, Mass., 18 years ago, and it has been shown repeatedly in the school of other cities and towns throughout the country since then. In 1905, in the attic of an old high school building in Springfield, sets of examination papers in spelling, arithmetic and geography that had been written in the fall of 1846 were found.

Exact duplicates of these examinations were given to the pupils in the ninth grade of the Springfield schools of 1905 with the result that the children of 1905 won far better marks than the high school pupils who took the same examinations in 1846. Since that first Springfield comparative test the same papers have been used in many schools and the results have been generally speaking the same.

Improvements Cited

In New Hampshire the average length of the school year has doubled since 1846. Our studies show that New Hampshire schools today give as much school time to reading, writing and arithmetic as they did at this earlier period, and in addition, they are able to teach pupils studies which we hold essential for modern living and citizenship.

The course has been enlarged by adding studies in history, geography, health, science and citizenship.

To carry this same idea further, in order that we might feel sure that we were on the right track so far as our recommended course of study is concerned in New Hampshire, the State Board of Education sent the courses

to the principals of the schools in the State.

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of study to Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation and Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, head of the educational department of Yale, asking them for critical estimates of the courses. Dr. Spaulding endorsed our system, calling it as fine as anything in the United States. Mr. Pritchett's letter said that the program of studies impressed him, on the whole, as an admirable exposition of the importance of the American youth and he commended it for a system composed of well-trained teachers.

REGISTRATION HINT SENT BOSTON WOMEN

"Be sure that you are registered before the city election in December" is the advice given Boston women eligible to vote by Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, president of the Boston League of Women Voters. The education commissioners will register daily from 9 to 5 (Saturdays 9 to 12) until Nov. 10.

Mrs. Healy calls special attention to the fact that only those citizens whose names appear on the police lists of April 1, 1923, are eligible to vote at the December election. If absent from home or any other reason has prevented a registered voter's name from being included on the police list, it will be necessary to re-register before voting. About 24,700 names were dropped from the police list this spring. All persons dropped from the list will be sent notification to this effect by the election commissioners next month.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS: U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair, somewhat cooler tonight; Thursday fair, moderate. Western New England: Fair, with moderate to fresh south shifting to west winds. Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler on the mainland tonight; moderate to fresh south to southwest winds. (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian.)

Official Temperatures (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian.)

Albany	70	Kansas City	70
Albany	70	Memphis	72
Albany	70	Montreal	62
Albany	70	New Orleans	80
Albany	70	New York	70
Albany	70	Philadelphia	72
Albany	70	Pittsburgh	64
Albany	70	Portland, Me.	62
Albany	70	Portland, Ore.	68
Albany	70	San Francisco	62
Albany	70	St. Louis	62
Albany	70	St. Paul	62
Albany	70	Washington	72

High Tides at Boston Wednesday, 2:17 p. m. Thursday, 2:37 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:05 p. m.

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MR. BAXTER PREPARES FOR FUEL EMERGENCY

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 28 (AP).—Gov. Percival P. Baxter stated today that, if a strike of coal miners comes, and a shortage of anthracite ensues, he will be forced, either to call a special session of the Legislature, and ask it to pass the act which it refused to pass last winter, creating the position of fuel administrator, or to appoint again a fuel administrator, and rely upon public sentiment to support his action.

"What we need in Maine is more co-operation and less selfishness," he said. "The state fuel administration of 1922-23 had one purpose in mind, and that was to help the citizens and industries get a proper fuel supply. Most of the coal dealers in Maine willingly joined forces with the state fuel administration, and by doing so, excellent results were produced."

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Christine Flusich, Catskill, N. Y.; Mrs. Julia D. Lineman, Pasadena, Cal.; William E. Fuller, East Dedham, Mass.; Mrs. W. C. Little, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Mary E. Patterson, Collingdale, Pa.; Miss Jane K. Weatherlow, Sweet Briar, Va.; Miss Mary L. Weatherlow, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Miss Bertha F. Farquhar, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. William B. Gardner, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. George E. Chaffee, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Maude W. Gardner, Newark, N. J.; George E. Chaffee, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. M. Merriam, Topoka, Kans.; Edwin C. Matner, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Beulah H. Davis, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Elsie C. Goodspeed, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Louise S. Chipman, Dorchester, Mass.; Miss H. Thiele and family, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLLEGE TO BE REPRODUCED Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A reproduction on a smaller scale of Corpus Christi College at Oxford University will be erected on the grounds of Oglethorpe University, at Atlanta, Ga., according to Dr. Thornehill Jacobs, president of the southern institution. Dr. Jacobs has gone to England to obtain figures, plans and specifications. An endowment of \$275,000 is available for the building.

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WOMAN LAWYERS' CONVENTION SYMBOLIZES PROGRESS AT BAR

First National Session for Purpose of Organization Meets
in Minneapolis—Members in 34 States

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29 (Staff Correspondence).—This first national convention of American women lawyers symbolizes the progress that woman has made at the American bar within a half century. "In the last two or three years women have forged ahead in the law," said Mrs. Rose Falls Bres, editor of the Women Lawyers' Journal, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and then she quoted instances of women lawyers earning annual incomes of \$50,000 a year. Other delegates told of associates receiving fees running into thousands of dollars. "Years ago," added Mrs. Bres, "the woman lawyers had a severe struggle to make a living, but now they may charge large fees and get them."

This gathering is a New York enterprise, launched and directed by the Empire State's woman lawyers. It is not a big convention, but Mrs. Bres counted off-hand delegates from 14 other states, and there may be more.

South Well Represented

They are here from Texas, Mississippi, and North Carolina in the south, where last the right was given to women to practice at the bar, and from Colorado and Montana in the west. She said the District of Columbia is represented, and the middle west sends its delegates from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Kentucky, North Dakota, Nebraska, Indiana, and perhaps elsewhere. The east also is represented by New Jersey and Rhode Island. The association has members in 34 states.

Wholesome, pleasant, alert is the impression the delegates give as they sit in session. "Mannish" clothes and freakish arrays are absent. There is not a bobbed head among them. There are girlish lawyers and gray-haired lawyers. Their president strikes a note of austerity in her garb and her speech. She is reported to be the only woman admirably lawyer in America, commanding, moreover, a yearly salary of \$10,000. The president of the United States used to get and she evidently has earned her distinction.

Many of the members are motherly-looking women, many in fact are mothers. An outstanding figure is Mrs. Kate Pier, who, according to legal editor is the most elderly woman lawyer in the United States. She took a seat in the front row yesterday afternoon to listen attentively to the addresses of William H. Taft, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and George W. Wickersham, Nebraska woman, Mrs. Margaret Carns of Lincoln, winning applause that only reluctantly died out. "Stick-to-it-iveness" drew her emphasis, and that seemed to sound a popular tone among her listeners.

Fascinating stories of achievement are related out of convention. Mrs. Bres spoke of a Polish wife that had chanced to hear of there being such things as women lawyers in the United States. She was then friendly and in an institution, but she clung to that privacy for her own, pinched her meager wages through her schooling, set up an office near a women's night court whence came all sorts of cases, and now has established herself in a good practice, and has bought a flat building in New York, Mrs. Bres continued.

Mrs. Anna M. Kross, our corresponding secretary in New York, was another Polish immigrant. She resigned her position as Assistant Corporation Counsel in New York City to become head of a labor trades legal bureau in New York. This tiny little woman is handling the organization law work for 20,000 union—carpenters, machinists, riveters and many others. I understand her salary is \$8,000 a year.

Some women are specializing in the law, but they go into general practice usually at the start, taking whatever they can get.

Women are being appointed continuously by the courts as referees, in receivership cases, in bankruptcy and guardianships. Many others are being appointed to public positions.

An Organization Convention
This first national gathering is essentially an organization convention. Consequently, more than usual interest attaches to the initial reports presented. Legislation affecting women was touched on in the report of Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield of New York, chairman of the committee on uniform state laws. Her report was adopted. She said:

The committee calls the attention of the convention to the legislative work being done by such organizations as the National Women's Party and the League of Women Voters in respect to

wiping out the remaining sex inequalities in the laws of the states and Nation. While your chairman confesses that she does not feel any keen thrill over work which has simply for its object so-called equality regardless of its need or advisability and is personally convinced that there is grave cause for the differences which have arisen over the advocacy of certain forms of legislation, notably welfare legislation for women, the committee feels that the legal profession should make closer study of these measures than they apparently have, and should use their steady influence to direct the ship of state in safe and sane channels.

If our woman lawyers do not take their natural and appointed place as leaders in civic thought, we have no cause for complaint if our lay brothers and sisters, untrained in the history and development of the law, but with greater zeal, push forward on doubtful courses.

Much of the legislation now proposed by outside organizations, it is doubtful whether our association would find it possible or desirable to take official action or to give official endorsement, but your committee feels very keenly that each member of the National Women Lawyers' Association has a definite individual duty in regard to all such legislation, and should be found at her local post on duty.

Mrs. Penfield was invited by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws to address them, but finding it impossible to get away at the time, delegated another woman lawyer.

UNIFIED WORLD COURT DRIVE URGED ON NATION'S LAWYERS BY J. W. DAVIS, RETIRING CHIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

pressing upon the world by precept and by example. We have in the sight of all men constantly professed the Ciceronian view that "there are two kinds of contentions, one by reason, one by force; the former is proper to men, the latter to brutes. On the basis, therefore, of the judicial settlement of international disputes, and upon this institution, the Permanent Court, now in being, all Americans of whatever faction—both those who think that to support the court does not exhaust the present obligations that weigh upon the country and those who take a narrower view of our national duty—should find it possible to unite.

Conflict of Opinions
Even so, the most robust optimism cannot conceal the fact that opinion on the subject is not to be unanimous. Those who are astute in opposition are ready with reasons as numerous as the autumn leaves of Valambroos. On the one hand we are told that there is no power in the court to enforce its decrees and only a court so equipped is worthy of the name. On the other hand, some moment another warns us in solemn tones that the United States will doubtless be called upon to contribute to the maintenance of the court. Again it is said that the creation of a court must await a codification of the rules of international law, failing which the court will be without rule or compass; yet on the other hand it is asserted that if we submit to the court it may prove unwilling to delegate to us the function of writing its opinions.

Another objects that the presence of an American judge upon the tribunal is a mere accident dependent upon the suffrage of the voting nations; although a second statesman, lately returned from a survey of European militancy, insists with some disregard both of law and geography that in joining the court we shall arrogate to ourselves the right to sit at Geneva and dictate law to Europe. This suggestion will no doubt perplex the court in its chambers at The Hague, since, even granted adherence, it may prove unwilling to delegate to us the function of writing its opinions.

At some stage of the debate we shall hardly escape heated reference to the impairment of sovereignty or the surrender of independence; while the overzealous friends of the court, who see in it all that is needed to establish a regime of lasting peace will contribute little more real light to the discussion than those bitter opponents who think it powerless for good. Nor can those fail to make themselves heard who, with a sincerity that need not be impugned, begin and usually end by distrusting any form of international compact whatever.

Invokes Self-Confidence
If we cannot have faith in the righteous purpose and good intent of the great mass of mankind, let us at least have more faith in ourselves. The thought is one that can be no better expressed than in the great words used by Burke, great because they bear the test of application to circumstances other than those which called them forth. Rallying to himself, in the dark

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In her report as editor of the Women Lawyers Journal, Mrs. Bres gave recognition to the relation of the press to the law, saying:

The press has a very definite place in our affairs, the affairs of law and the administration of law and justice. As the good right hand of the law, the press passes on to the masses understandable news of what lawmakers are doing, of the working out or application of enactments molding the public mind to observe the law and to yield to it that deference that creates an abiding loyalty to the making.

Speaking of the periodical she edits, which was begun in 1910, she added:

Our little paper is today on file in practically every large college, law library and in most of the other libraries, while we have many subscribers who are neither lawyers nor members.

I want to disabuse the mind of any that thinks New York is trying to run away with the honor and glory of a national organization.

New York is giving, not taking. Women of Massachusetts, of Illinois, of Indiana, of the south and the north, the east and the west, put aside your sections of lands, cease to argue you are interested only in the laws and the progress of women lawyers in your own state and in your own association, and come aboard and lend a hand in your sister states to your sister women. We need you. Every woman lawyer needs the co-operation and encouragement of her sister lawyers.

Paying tribute to the woman pioneers at the bar, Mrs. Bres named among others Phoebe Cousins. "The first woman lawyer admitted to study in a law college in this country, in 1869."

Marion Gold Lewis of New York, recording secretary, reported that during last year every effort had been made by the executive board of the parent organization to obtain positions for the young graduates "who find the greatest difficulty in securing clerkships in law offices."

days of 1775, those who believed in the rights and destiny of America, he cried:

"A great empire and little minds go ill together. If we are conscious of our station, and glow with zeal to fill our place as becomes our station and ourselves, we ought to anticipate all public proceedings on America with the old warning of the church—sumus corda, we ought to elevate our minds to the greatest heights of international disputes, and upon this institution, the Permanent Court, now in being, all Americans of whatever faction—both those who think that to support the court does not exhaust the present obligations that weigh upon the country and those who take a narrower view of our national duty—should find it possible to unite.

On restriction of the Supreme Court the bar association president said in part:

In attempting to destroy or limit the power of the Supreme Court, we are called upon the constitutionality of legislation we are giving up at one stroke not merely our belief in the separation of judicial and legislative powers but our reliance upon the Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

Functions of Supreme Bench
There is a curious misconception underlying much that is said and written on this subject as to the duties that the court is called upon to discharge. One might suppose that the duties of the court are to sit at the outer gate of Congress waiting to visit a jealous censorship on the laws that issue from that portal; and that over them it had a general power of life and death, of approval or of veto. But August as are the functions of the court, surely they do not go one step beyond the administration of justice to individual litigants.

Shall we say that when an American stands before the courts demanding rights given him by the supreme law of the land, the court shall be deaf to his appeal, shall wrongs visited upon him by the illegal excesses of congresses or legislatures be less open to redress than those which he may suffer from courts, or sheriffs, or military tyrants, or civil enemies? If this be so, if in any such case the ears of the court are to be closed against him, it is not the power of the court that has been reduced but the dearly bought right of the citizen that is taken away.

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Jurist Avers America Will Join Court



John W. Davis
Head of American Bar Association, Formerly Ambassador to Court of St. James's

tion of treaties, Mr. Davis said in part:

Year by year, as our wealth and population increases, our influence expands, our interests widen, and our responsibilities multiply—more and more it will be found necessary to regulate our foreign intercourse by convention and agreement, and greater and greater must grow our need for promptitude in decision, responsibility in action and continuity in foreign policy. So large a vessel as the United States of America is unsafe upon the high seas itself and is likewise a menace to others unless it can answer to the helm.

Can it be truly said that our present system is adapted to that end? Can we shut our eyes to the proverbial jealousy between the executive and legislative branches of our Government, the practical impossibility of a unified party control over the two-thirds of the Senate, and the natural tendency of every legislative body to debate rather than decide? Since no party can hope to secure a two-thirds vote composed of its own adherents, the two-thirds rule insures a nonpartisan consideration of foreign questions, can it not be truly replied in the light of a century of history that we are much more likely to secure it by partisan inaction than nonpartisan action?

NEW STEEL FIRM CUTS HOURS
DULUTH, Aug. 29 (AP)—The 12-hour day has been abolished at the steel plant at Morgan Park, a suburb, Samuel R. Sheldon, vice-president and general manager of the Minnesota Steel Company, said today.

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BAR'S RED SCARE IS SHIELDED BY REDEFINING TERM 'RADICAL'

Judge Bruce Says Term Embraces Reds and "Native-Born Revolutionists and Misinformed Enthusiasts"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—"The most dangerous of our radicals are our native-born revolutionists and misinformed enthusiasts," in the opinion of Judge Andrew A. Bruce, formerly Chief Justice of North Dakota, who has given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor an interpretation of the criticized report on radicalism made by the Committee on American Citizenship of the American Bar Association.

Judge Bruce, a member of the committee, which is to submit the report to the American Bar Association convention, explains that the declaration that there are 1,500,000 radicals in the United States clamoring for a change in the form of government is not restricted to "Reds." It embraces, he understands, such groups of "native-born revolutionists" as desire to take from the United States Supreme Court the power to pass on constitutional questions and those who desire similar "radical" changes in the representative form of government set up by the founders of the American Republic.

"Radical" Defined

In his statement to the Monitor Judge Bruce said:

If the word "radical," as used in the report, was intended merely to include the anarchist and the full-fledged Socialist, I believe that the statements as to the numbers would be exaggerated. As I understand it, however, the word was intended to, and properly did, include those who desire radical changes in our form and theory of government, and to overthrow the judicial constitutional and representative system which our fathers unquestionably intended to create, and unquestionably created. It was with this understanding that I signed the report, and when the word is so used, I believe that the report states the facts.

Judge Bruce's statement follows the defense of the committee report made in the Monitor by Robert E. L. Saner of Dallas, Tex., committee chairman. Mr. Saner stood firmly for the facts in the report, notwithstanding the criticisms of Paul Hanna, associate director of the Foreign Language Information Service in New York City, who denied that there were anywhere near the 400 "radical" newspapers with a reading clientele of 5,000,000, which the Citizenship Committee report set forth, based as Mr. Saner stated, on a year and a half of research. Judge Bruce continued:

The trouble with Mr. Paul Hanna and with your article in the Monitor is that attention is directed and almost entirely

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Sketches on the right: School Frock
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with collar and cuffs of black-voile;
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in tan, brown, and black;
crepe de chine Peter Pan collar and cuffs
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to the foreign-born. In my mind, the most dangerous of our radicals are our native-born revolutionists and misinformed enthusiasts.

Legal Revolution

I believe, for instance, that from a constitutional and American standpoint those men are radical who desire to take away from the Supreme Court of the Nation all power to pass on constitutional questions and to vest that power in a congressional majority.

Under the Constitution, the Federal Government has certain powers and a prescribed field of action, and all other powers remain in the several states. The Federal Government should not encroach upon the legislative and governmental domain of the states; neither should the states encroach upon that of the Federal Government. This separation of powers is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of home rule, and to our dual system of government.

Yet everywhere men, and the most prominent of these are native-born citizens, are seriously advocating a legal and constitutional revolution under which the question whether a congressional act encroaches upon the domain of a state is to be decided by a majority of congress; that is to say, by majority of the very body that passes the statute. This certainly would be a radical change in our whole theory of government, and in my mind, the advocates of this change are radicals.

Our Constitution provides for a separation of church and state, yet under the plan proposed if Congress were to establish a church, it in itself would be the judge of the validity of its enactment and the men who advocate these changes are, in my opinion, the most dangerous of our radicals.

I could give many other illustrations but I think it unnecessary.

SEATTLE LINE EARNs PROFIT
SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 29 (AP)—Seattle's municipal street car system, which lost between \$3000 and \$5000 a day while operating under a 5-cent fare, earned a net profit of \$13,015.22 during July, under a 10-cent, three rides for a quarter fare, according to figures submitted to the city government by the railway accounting department today.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Julius Meier-Graefe, Art Critic

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 17. IT HAS always been taken for granted that fame is properly symbolized by a lady who has strange fancies and sudden whims, and it is also a matter of time-honored tradition to suppose that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

The career of Meier-Graefe, who is now recognized to be one of the greatest writers on modern art, hardly bears out such popular ideas. At an early age he left Berlin and wandered via London to Paris. There he established himself in a modest garret and spent his days searching the private and the public galleries. He became a friend of Auguste Renoir, Degas, Signac and most of the critics, collectors and artists of the nineties. He earned his living by writing articles for the German press.

Not long after his arrival in Paris a German firm of publishers asked him to edit a magazine on modern art. He accepted but could not obtain enough money from his publishers to pay the printer. He was daunted, he wrote the entire magazine himself, and every month he signed each article with a different nom-de-plume.

It was about this period that Meier-Graefe began to compile his monumental work, now the pride of many libraries, on Hans von Marées. The publication of this three-volume work was quite a romance. He wrote it believing that he would find a publisher for it some day, but fortunately he was then sufficiently ignorant of publishing not to realize that he was attempting a well-nigh impossible task. Who would publish a three-volume work with 500 or 600 expensive illustrations by an unknown writer on an obscure modern artist?

However, Mr. Reinhard Piper was just starting a small publishing concern, and he had come to admire Marées' work through reading one or two of Meier-Graefe's articles. Mr. Piper called on Meier-Graefe one day in Paris to suggest that he should write a little book on Marées. Meier-Graefe smiled and produced a trunk full of manuscript. "There is your little book," Mr. Piper took the manuscript away and was so impressed with it that he determined to publish it.

Probably Mr. Piper did not possess sufficient means to pay the printer's bill, but he was determined to publish the book. After a great many difficulties Meier-Graefe persuaded a

friend of Marées to sacrifice his collection of Marées' drawings for the sake of the book. An exhibition was arranged, and the modest proceeds were sufficient to finance the venture, which was a great success. In the year 1900 Meier-Graefe arranged the famous Century Exhibition of German nineteenth century art, with the result that the greatness of Marées came to be appreciated, not only in Germany, but also in America.

Since 1900 a steady flow of books has come from Meier-Graefe's pen. Here are some of his monographs, to mention the most familiar: Gustave Courbet, Eugene Delacroix, Camille Corot, Paul Cézanne and his Circle, Manet, Renoir, Degas, and Vincent van Gogh.

Meier-Graefe's contribution to the study of modern art will occupy a high place in history. More than anyone else, he introduced the masterpieces of French Impressionism to Germany and he was one of the first men in France to recognize the greatness of men like Degas, Cézanne and Renoir. Certain famous collections owe their finest pictures to his advice, which was, and is, always at the disposal of any serious inquirer.

France has shown him little gratitude for what he has done for her artists, but his own country has recognized his distinction. The British press, too, has accorded him a warm welcome, and the Times Literary Supplement greeted his Vincent van Gogh with the phrase, "This is the most important book ever written about an artist."

Since the war Meier-Graefe has added to his laurels as a leader of the art printing world. He has issued, among other publications, a series of large portfolios containing the finest facsimile reproductions yet produced after the works of both old and modern masters. Mr. Stanley Morrison, the expert on typography, in his "History of Printing," has placed Meier-Graefe and his publications at almost unqualified praise.

Meier-Graefe has one characteristic common, probably, to all men of note. The man is greater than the writer. He is powerfully built. As a worker he is indefatigable. He rises at or before 7 and does at least an hour's work before his breakfast. He knows the meaning of hard struggle and therefore is glad to take any opportunity to lighten the burden of his fellows. His home is generally besieged with young artists and critics seeking advice and assistance which are never refused. J. H. R.

"The Little Masters" at Chicago Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 26. THAT "The Little Masters" in the Print Rooms at the Art Institute should be a magnet to draw seekers of sensations in these days, is surprising to those who think coldly of engravings. The heretic friend, who preaches "forward looking" in the arts, acknowledged a change of heart to the extent that the immortality of works depended on the imagination and spiritual sincerity of good craftsmen. Prints such as these (he said) should be silent teachers in every art school, representing the accomplishments within the field of their means. The 66 engravings of "The Little Masters" of the sixteenth century in the Germany of Albrecht Dürer, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer to the Print Rooms, are hung in one of the new galleries. "The Little Masters," cried our sharp-eyed critical friend, "these are the greater masters. Who else on earth ever had the imagination to construct and the perseverance to engrave Biblical pictures and illustrations of mythology in the fine spirit that appears here? Modern draftsmen should hang their heads in shame. Here is entertainment and instruction for a lifetime." Do you believe the biggest engraver today would confine himself to a strip of copper one inch in width and five in length to picture the carrying away of Helen? Consider the few lines of Beham's "Battle of Nuremberg" and the "Triumph of Bacchus" by Master I. B. Admirable drawing, animation, grace and the sense of decoration. Here are live artists from the days of Solimani and Dürer ready to instruct Americans of today.

Gregor Pöschel, "The Little Master" (1500), had read his classics as well as his Bible. From his romantic prints of Medea, Paris, Tamiris, Diana and Acton, and Solomon Worshipping Idols it was easy to conjure interesting backgrounds. The Hans Sebald Beham group, diving to both technician and the layman. One of the unfortunate pages in the history of the fine arts is the history of the technical features enjoyed by collectors while the genuine appeal to layman from the engraver is overlooked. Beham's "Prophet Son" is such a man of the social world of Beham's age. "The Labors of Hercules," "The Triumph of Victorious Women," "The Market Peasants" and "The Justice of Trajan" spare no pains at illustrations.

Altdorfer, the earliest (1480) and most original of the "Little Masters," appears with a fine St. Jerome; Barthel Beham, next in importance, has a portrait of Erasmus; from Aldegraver is "The Annunciation," a primitive Virgin with eyes cast down, while an angel stands discreetly outside the door, all composing a scene of charming characteristics, while his "Judgment of Solomon" permits greater adventure. Israel von Meckenlen is represented by "Two Wild Men on Horseback" (a

rich design), Hendrik Goltzius by a "Pieta," Martin Zasinger "Two Lovers," St. Ursula and St. Catherine—engraved with infinite care; Jerome Wiesner, by his vision of "The Last Judgment," and Hans Beheim, by "Samson and Delilah." All these with the "Triumph of Bacchus" by Master I. B. and other prints gave a genuine thrill to the observer—the heretic friend agreeing that prints surviving the test of time since 1500 A. D. had a right to live and stimulate the imagination and awaken an appreciation of patient craftsmanship in engraving.

Quite as novel to the average man are the prints by Rodolphe Bredin from the collection of Robert de Montesquiou given by Walter S. Brewster, and by Martin Ryerson Bredin, a Swiss of gloomy imaginings and infinite faith in work which is never without a vital spark of interest. His "Enchanted House," "Mountain Stream," "Departure for the Hunt," "The Rider," "The Creek," "The Spire" and similar subjects open up an imaginary book of German lore. "The Good Samaritan" and "Flight into Egypt" have their own values, while a far cry from the "Little Masters" in the landscape and figure engraving Bredin is always true to his quaint style. The architectural drawings reflect the buildings he has known of provincial towns. Bredin lived about 1861 although such as "La Comédie de la Mort" gives him the medieval atmosphere darker than that of the cheerful "Little Masters."

The adjoining room of 71 original impressions of J. M. W. Turner's "Liber Studiorum" is the climax of the exhibition to the friend of landscape. Nearly all prints are first states, the collection being made by John Dillon long before the Turner sale. Turner planned 100 drawings whose lessons should change the public favor from the devotion to Claude. The first of the Liber drawings was made in 1806, the work going on until 1815, when Turner realized the lack of interest, and stopped at 71. All the plates are of the same size, carefully finished in sepia, the subjects being historical, pastoral, mountain, marine, and architectural, and as some critics believe, a perfect epitome of Turner's art. Every drawing is faithfully executed, and the assisting engravers, S. W. Reynolds, Charles Turner, William Say, George Cluett, and Dunkerton, carried out their part. "Solway Moss," the "Severn and Wye," and others of great beauty are forerunners of the enthusiasm for landscape of today.

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Portrait by Kalin of Julius Meier-Graefe

Annual Cincinnati

Zoo Opera Season

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Another season of grand opera has been successfully concluded by the Zoo Opera Company of Cincinnati. Six performances of opera were given each week throughout the season, beginning June 24, with one ballet performance each Saturday night.

The works presented were "Fedora," "La Gioconda," "La Tosca," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Aida," "Hansel and Gretel," "Samson and Delilah," "La Traviata," "Romeo and Juliet," "Faust," and "Carmen."

A number of the principals who were with the Zoo Opera Company in former seasons returned this year. They were Mario Valle, baritone; Italo Picchi, basso; Charles Milhan, tenor; and Henrietta Wakefield, mezzo-soprano. Among the new faces this year were Edith Delys, soprano; Fanny Rezia, soprano; Anita Klinova, contralto; Joseph Royer, baritone; and Ludovico Tomarchio, tenor.

The opera also offered opportunity for the exploitation of local talent. The chorus of 35 women and 25 men was made up entirely of students from Cincinnati musical academies. On several occasions Cincinnati singers sang important roles. Performances are given in an ingeniously devised "shell" and the acoustics are about as satisfactory as can be desired for open-air presentations. In the pavilion are 1278 reserved seats, and there are approximately 1000 seats open to the public without charge. In case of rain, the pavilion can be inclosed.

The general direction of the opera was undertaken by Ralph Lyford, who was one of the organizers of the enterprise. Adolph Schmid was assistant director. The scenic direction was assumed by Alexander Puglia, while Charles G. Miller, manager of the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, acted as business manager of the opera company as well. A large orchestra, composed of members of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, was one of the features of the Zoo opera.

One of the weaknesses of the organization is the comparative lack of training of its chorus. When it is remembered that most of the members of the chorus have their days occupied either with studies or business, it will be realized that no great amount of time can be put in on rehearsals. If this aspect of the Zoo opera could be remedied, the general tenor of the performances would be much improved.

On Friday afternoon and Saturday night of Nov. 9 and 10 the first concerts of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra will be given. Eva Gauthier will be the first soloist, and she will be followed by Mirja Nikisch, pianist. Subscriptions to a series of popular concerts to be given on Sunday afternoons are now being received. There will be 12 of these concerts instead of 10 as formerly.

Arrangements have been definitely concluded to bring the Wagnerian Opera Company to Cincinnati during the week of Dec. 3, in Music Hall. "Die Meistersinger," "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," "Tristan and Isolde," and "Lohengrin" are included in the repertoire. The newly organized State Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Josef Strinsky, will assist the company.

Walter Damrosch is to conduct a cycle of Beethoven concerts in Paris next spring.

AMUSEMENTS

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Week of Aug. 27 at 2 and 8 Beach 1724
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GEO. AUSTIN MOORE
RUBIN & DIANE
MORAN & MACK
JULIA SANDERSON

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO—Motion Pictures

Do You Remember

"JEWEL"

By Clara Louise Burnham
Carl Laemmle has pictured the story and it is now called

"A CHAPTER in HER LIFE"

A Lois Weber Production
with a brilliant all-star cast
The Great Cast Includes
Jacqueline Gaudier, Jane Mercer, Frances Raymond, Ralph Yearley, Robert Truax, Fred Thomson, Evelyn Hatch, Beth Raynor

The superb work of the truly great artist is further enhanced by magnificent settings and lavish treatment throughout. Lois Weber's splendid direction is responsible for a particularly vivid picture of the dramatic, gripping and heart-interest values of this famous story of "Jewel." With everything that goes to make a picture perfect, this is destined to be one of the year's great productions!

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What the World Reads

ROGER NIELSEN, press attaché of the Danish Legation in Washington, will publish this autumn (Copenhagen: Aschehoug) a monumental work, entitled "America in Pictures." The book will contain over a thousand illustrations, each accompanied by an appropriate amount of explanatory text. Simultaneous with the Danish edition will be editions in Swedish, German, Dutch and French, while various other languages are under consideration. The King of Denmark recently conferred on Herr Nielsen the Order of Dannebrog, one of the most coveted prizes of the Danish Government.

Martin Andersen Nexø celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary as an author this autumn by the publication of a popular edition of "Ditte," and a collection of his poems. Nexø made his debut in September, 1898, with a work entitled "Skygger."

Ejnar H. Kvarnæs' latest work, "The Story of Ranveig," has been translated from the Icelandic into Danish by Prof. Valtur Gudmundsson. It has also been published by the Copenhagen branch of Aschehoug.

The greatest, or at least the most pretentious, work of Norway for the autumn is the history of Norwegian literature from the earliest times to 1922. The work, in five illustrated volumes, is by Profs. Frederik Bull and Fredrick Paasche, both of the University of Christiania. This is then, a companion work to the history of Danish literature by Carl S. Petersen and Professor Vilhelm Andersen of the University of Copenhagen.

There is to be a new edition of the works of Leibniz in 40 volumes, 22 of which will contain his letters. Volume I has appeared. This work was begun before the war, and was to have been carried out in conjunction with the French Academy. The French have now decided to withdraw, leaving the entire enterprise to the Prussian Academy of Sciences.

Prof. Kr. Nyrop of the University of Copenhagen is in Paris, working on the last volume of his monumental Grammar of the French Language. There are nine volumes in all.

For evident reasons, there is a marked decline in the number of dissertations printed in Germany. The number in 1920-1921 was 2688; for 1921-1922 it was 1264. It is said to be even smaller for the present academic year.

The Musarion Verlag of Munich is bringing out a new edition of the works of Friedrich Nietzsche. There will be 22 volumes in all, and this is supposed to be the really "definitive" edition. Hitherto unpublished material will be treated in separate volumes.

After a century of idolization, the best of German critics have come out with a statement that the Schlegel edition of Shakespeare is woefully defective, so much so that he who knows Shakespeare only from it and through it knows him but half. It is a welcome admission, particularly since the edition is now being reissued.

Students of German recall with pleasure Wilhelm Dilthey's "Life of Schleiermacher" (1870), and his "Introduction to the Intellectual Sciences" (1883). One of the outstanding thinkers of his age, he never found it possible to make use of the great composite work he had in mind. His "Experience and Fiction" (Erlebnis und Dichtung) was his most pretentious work in this direction. The first volume of his complete works has now been published by Teubner, with an introduction by Bernard Groethuyzen. It is "heavy matter" that Dilthey has written, though there is no reason to deny its extreme value. He was a real thinker.

Hermann Weller has been awarded the prize of the Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam for his Latin work, entitled, "Europa."

Gustav Roethe, professor of German philology, has been elected rector of the University of Berlin for the year 1923-1924. His election may be construed as a decided swing to the right (the monarchical party) in the academic world of Germany.

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What the World Reads

ROGER NIELSEN, press attaché of the Danish Legation in Washington, will publish this autumn (Copenhagen: Aschehoug) a monumental work, entitled "America in Pictures." The book will contain over a thousand illustrations, each accompanied by an appropriate amount of explanatory text. Simultaneous with the Danish edition will be editions in Swedish, German, Dutch and French, while various other languages are under consideration. The King of Denmark recently conferred on Herr Nielsen the Order of Dannebrog, one of the most coveted prizes of the Danish Government.

Martin Andersen Nexø celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary as an author this autumn by the publication of a popular edition of "Ditte," and a collection of his poems. Nexø made his debut in September, 1898, with a work entitled "Skygger."

Ejnar H. Kvarnæs' latest work, "The Story of Ranveig," has been translated from the Icelandic into Danish by Prof. Valtur Gudmundsson. It has also been published by the Copenhagen branch of Aschehoug.

The greatest, or at least the most pretentious, work of Norway for the autumn is the history of Norwegian literature from the earliest times to 1922. The work, in five illustrated volumes, is by Profs. Frederik Bull and Fredrick Paasche, both of the University of Christiania. This is then, a companion work to the history of Danish literature by Carl S. Petersen and Professor Vilhelm Andersen of the University of Copenhagen.

There is to be a new edition of the works of Leibniz in 40 volumes, 22 of which will contain his letters. Volume I has appeared. This work was begun before the war, and was to have been carried out in conjunction with the French Academy. The French have now decided to withdraw, leaving the entire enterprise to the Prussian Academy of Sciences.

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Political Work to Predominate in Woman Suffrage Alliance

Welfare Problems to Be Left to Other Groups—Interests to Be Guarded at Geneva

By MARJORIE SHULER

Women's interests at the September assembly of the League of Nations will be guarded by a sentinel appointed by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. The alliance will concentrate attention on its own international program, and the relationship between that program and the work of the League of Nations, by having a meeting of its board during the assembly of the League. In addition, its permanent secretary, Miss Emily Gourd, will watch the proceedings of all international groups centering at Geneva, including the League of Nations and the International Labor Conference in October.

It is an ambitious international program which the alliance is undertaking under its new president, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby of London. The work is to be directed from the headquarters in London in an old building fronting on Adam Street, just around the corner from The Christian Science Monitor office on Adelphi Terrace. Sitting at the big desk in her office, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby outlined the new policies which the national auxiliaries in 43 countries are pledged to carry forward.

Politically in Agreement

One of the main issues upon which the delegates split at the recent international convention in Italy was the inclusion of an ambitious welfare program among the activities of the organization. "I am convinced that we must place the emphasis upon political work," declared Mrs. Corbett-Ashby. "In the introduction of the welfare element there is danger of our becoming too diffuse. It was the feeling of the board of officers and the national presidents at their meeting following the last convention that no one replaces us politically, while many other international and national groups do welfare work. If we are merely to duplicate by taking up social questions, I think that such organizations would have the right to question our activities. There is another side to the question. We all are more or less agreed upon the political purposes for which we want to work. There is a wide difference of opinion as to welfare legislation, welfare methods and aims. As far as I am concerned, I shall endeavor to keep the emphasis of our work on political affairs."

Government Appointments

The activities of the organization in connection with the assembly of the League of Nations and the Labor Conference are already under way, as defined by Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, in an attempt to secure government appointments of women as delegates or alternates for the two meetings. Through the auxiliaries in Germany and the United States especially, campaigns are being waged for the entrance of these two countries to the League. The other questions in which the alliance will interest itself before the assembly deal with the conditions of women, especially in the mandate countries. Through the national groups an investigation is being made of the selling of women for any purpose, including marriage, and the conditions of forced labor for women, including domestic slavery. At the Labor Conference, the alliance will interest itself mainly in urging the industrial inspection of women by women.

At the board meeting of the alliance, which will probably be held in the week of Sept. 15, a civil code will be mapped out, to establish equality of conditions for women throughout the world. A questionnaire has been sent to each of the 43 national groups, asking for statements regarding the special disadvantages for women under the civil and economic laws of that country. From these statements, a general program will be made up, and the main business of the organization, after pushing for suffrage in the countries where women are unfranchised, will be to remedy these laws.

Propaganda Conferences

The separation of its conventions from its propaganda meetings is another important step which the alliance will take. It has been the custom to have the biennial or triennial sessions in countries where women are unfranchised, in an

effort to awaken sentiment for giving the vote to women. This has been a successful policy for the past, as it proved to be in Italy, the extension of limited suffrage rights to women following the last convention there this summer. The new board has determined, however, that now the small number of countries where women have not yet gained the vote would be better served by a series of conferences, where the larger part of the time could be given over to propaganda speeches, reserving the time at the main sessions for the rapidly increasing amount of business of the organization.

In accordance with this plan, it is proposed to have a Balkan conference next summer, probably in Bucharest or Athens, in which it is expected that France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, as well as the Balkan states, will participate. In 1925, a number of the alliance women will visit Washington, D. C., for the convention of the International Council of Women; and in 1926, there will be another convention of the alliance, probably in Paris.

The Library

Mannheim, Germany
Special Correspondence
OUTSIDE Mannheim it is little known that the town boasts one of the finest libraries in south Germany. The former Electoral Castle, a huge building, characteristic of eighteenth century taste in architecture and ornament, contains one of the most beautiful library-halls imaginable. The sister arts of architecture, painting and sculpture, have co-operated in creating a room worthy of its contents. Nicola de Pigage, the architect who built the castle, from the beginning planned this part of the building for the purpose for which it is serving to this day. The hall is exclusively devoted to the collection and keeping of books. The walls are so constructed that the removal of the volumes would make them appear dull and cheerless. All the shelves are decorated with exquisite wood carving, chiefly little medallions, each of which is a tiny work of art in itself. But in spite of the multifariousness in detail, there is a remarkable singleness of purpose in the style of the whole room. Not only the walls, but also the floor and the ceiling have been planned and executed by an artist. The floor is not a colorless and monotonous sheet, but is inlaid with ornaments which starting from the center of the room spread toward the four corners and so have a decidedly shortening effect on the hall which measures 90 feet in length and 45 feet in width. The window-wall is ornamented in white stucco. The extremely thick walls prevent the light from streaming in too plentifully, an arrangement very soothing to the eye.

The allegorical picture which decorates the ceiling was painted by Lambert Krahe, the founder of the Düsseldorf Academy of Arts. It represents Time unveiling Truth to the Arts and Sciences. Parts of it have been destroyed by time, but in the center it is well preserved in color and design, so that the rest may be easily reconstructed.

The collection of books numbering about 65,000 volumes is very valuable. The basis is formed by the collection of Abbot Francis Joseph Des Billons, a French Jesuit who was summoned to Mannheim in 1762 by the Elector of the Palatinate. He had brought part of the collection from Paris where he had lived until the expulsion of the Jesuits. His collection contains early printed books, especially Latin classics, many theological books and

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French books of a secular character. The present librarian, Professor Oeser, was fortunate enough to discover several incunabula in the collection.

While the Des Billons Collection belongs to the State of Baden, the town of Mannheim possesses the rest of the library—a notable and valuable collection in itself. The municipal part of the library contains a considerable number of memoirs in English, French and German, early and first editions of Spanish works, such as Calderon and Cervantes, a large number of books printed at Mannheim, a collection of revolutionary pamphlets printed in the years 1848 and 1849, and a valuable Schiller Library commemorating the poet's prolonged stay in Mannheim during which his first play, "The Robbers," was acted at the Mannheim National Theater.

Lately a public library, containing mostly modern books on history, philosophy, literature, art and music, has been added to the old stock and is always open to the public. It serves as a connecting link between the present and the past and has attracted many new readers to the old library.

LABOR COUNCIL CONDEMNS FASCISTI

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—The Labor Council condemns the Fascist movement. Labor members are to be asked to move the adjournment of the House in protest against Sir George Fuller's reported endorsement of the Fascist movement. It was resolved, at the instance of the railway workers, that the council protests against the Premier's reported endorsement of the aims, objects, and strikebreaking theories of the Italian Fascisti, and the Premier of Victoria's approval, and expressed regret "that the Nationalist Government should have imported ideas into Australia involving resort to violence and assassinations, attacks on labor newspaper offices, trades halls, politicians and municipal councilors." Attention is directed to alleged attempts to start branches in Sydney and Melbourne. Trust is also affirmed that the British Labor Party will protest against the knighting of Mussolini, and the workers are urged to prepare to resist the introduction of the Fascist movement into Australia.

The electors attended to this at last election by putting out Labor and putting the Nationalists in.

COAL TROUBLE SETTLED

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—The coal trouble in the northern fields which never quite achieved the title of a "strike," but which, during the last few months has been vexatious and costly to all concerned, involving levies of £250,000 on allied unions, has been settled by the mediator, Mr. Oakes, the acting Premier. Eighty men whom the proprietors intended dismissing are to be retained in employment, but every employee is subject to dismissal, individually, on a fortnight's notice. The strike seemed to have its source in an attempt to force the rate of wages, and to some it seemed to be an attempt to remove him from the bench or to another locality.

WOMEN TO HOLD CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 3—Prevention of the causes of war is to be the chief subject of discussion at the conference of women's international organizations, to be held in London in March, 1924, according to an announcement of the International Council of Women. The board of officers of the council agreed on calling the conference at a meeting which it held under the presidency of Lady Aberdeen at the House of Cromar, Aberdeenshire.

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HELP FOR STUDENTS IN GERMANY GIVEN

Funds of European Relief Added to Stipends for Work Keep School Bills Paid

BERLIN, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Franz Scheel and Herr Hans Lindau of the Berlin bureau of the European Student Relief, giving facts to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the educational situation in Germany, as they see it from the standpoint of their work, pointed out that organizations are doing much to bridge the chasm between the students' need and what they have. An American student, on the one hand, can purchase 100 meals at the student dining hall here for \$1; but the German student finds the price charged beyond him, because his means, or the stipends he receives for his work, have lost value with the depreciation of the mark.

In Dresden, a committee of the German Self-Help Organization, the German Students Christian Movement, and the European Student Relief attends to the general problems of administration, but the Self-Help Organization looks after the distribution of clothing, food, books, and money through its 64 branches in universities and high schools. One half the money used is raised by this organization within the borders of Germany. One fifth comes from foreign sources, through the European Student Relief. The rest is raised by various student bodies through their own connections outside of Germany.

Branches Self-Supporting

The Self-Help Organization has on its governing councils professors, teachers and public men, as well as student representatives, but the benefits are realized by students only. Each outpost in a university or a high school tries to be self-supporting. It busies itself with raising money by theatricals or by private and public subscriptions; it opens an employment bureau and finds remunerative occupation for students; it maintains dining halls, and in some instances sleeping quarters; it watches for needy cases, and it supplies money, food and clothing.

During a student's first two years at university or high school, he receives no money assistance from the Self-Help Organization, as a rule. Instead, employment is found for him. During a student's last two years prior to receiving his degree, he obtains his meals free—if this is a necessity, it being felt that the time formerly devoted to working should be given to study.

There are 120,000 students in Germany today, as compared with 80,000 before the war. In Berlin there are 20,000, as compared with 15,000. Dr. Scheel pointed out that the war has had an interesting effect on the proportion of students headed toward various professions. Political economy and engineering are drawing the greatest numbers, the latter perhaps in view of the fact that so much work

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in the shops is demanded, thus giving the students a chance to earn money while pursuing their studies. Philosophy and the arts show a decrease. A hall is maintained in Berlin by the Self-Help Organization, which supplies meals to 500 to 600 students of all races daily. Seventy cots are available for German students. A hospice is maintained where from 50 to 80 students of foreign countries are housed and fed.

INDIA TO REMAIN WITHIN LEAGUE

Motion to Withdraw Introduced in Bengal Assembly Defeated

CALCUTTA, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—On the same day that the privileges of the public services were discussed in the Legislative Assembly, a Calcutta member in the person of Sir Devaprasad Saradacharya moved a resolution advocating India's withdrawal from the League of Nations. The grounds for this resolution were grievances alleged against certain ordinances passed in the mandated territory of Tanganyika and the ex-German islands in the Pacific. Sir Devaprasad referred to the Indian grievances in Kenya, to the manner in which India's representatives were selected to the imperial conference, in which Indian students were, it was alleged, debarred from entering British universities, and asserted a general determination to vindicate India's position both at home and abroad.

Unfortunately for himself Sir Devaprasad was wrong in his methods. The motion was withdrawn after every speaker, European or Indian, had condemned the course which he suggested. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer contended that to withdraw was to insult the League of Nations, as indicating that it had failed. Mr. Joshi, who is a Labor representative, said that there would soon come up before the League the general question of the colored versus the white races. Several other Asiatic nations were members of the League. Generally speaking the sentiment expressed was that India had been awarded a place in the League of Nations because of the magnitude of the effort which it made in the war, and because it had fairly won its spurs of nationhood.

It would always be possible to bring India's grievances—if they became really serious before the general meeting of the League of Nations. In the mandated territories at least—so said the Government spokesman, Sir Muhammad Shaif, the law member, and Sir B. N. Sarma, the grievances were trifling, while grievances with regard to immigration into the dominions could and should be removed by negotiation.

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Twilight Tales

Brave Jonathan

ONE day Mrs. Squirrel stood in her doorway, talking to her husband down below in the snow. Her doorway was a little round hole, halfway up the trunk, that led into a hollow place in the tree where they had their home.

"I found seven big nuts today," said Mr. Squirrel.
"My goodness! Look four up down cellar, and that will leave three for supper tonight!"
They were very hungry squirrels. Every day Mrs. Squirrel went round with a big basket and gathered up all the daisies' soiled bonnets. She took them home, scrubbed them, rinsed them and ironed out their frills. She had a little sign, tacked over the doorway, which said: "S. J. Squirrel, Fine Laundering Carefully Done."

Mr. Squirrel went bustling down to the cellar among the roots. Mrs. Squirrel tied on her apron and put the kettle on to boil. Then she got a stew pan and began to slice up the nuts into it. She sang in a little shrill, chattering voice. Her song she made up as she went along—
Oh, the nut.
Oh, the nut.
Oh, the sweet little nut!
Oh, the ripe brown nut.
For Jonathan and me.

UNITED STATES IS FAVORITE TO DEFEND THE DAVIS CUP

W. T. Tilden and W. M. Johnston Have Best Records of Any Players in the Competition

Year	Winner	Score
1900	United States	3-2
1901	United States	3-2
1902	United States	3-2
1903	United States	3-2
1904	United States	3-2
1905	United States	3-2
1906	United States	3-2
1907	United States	3-2
1908	United States	3-2
1909	United States	3-2
1910	United States	3-2
1911	United States	3-2
1912	United States	3-2
1913	United States	3-2
1914	United States	3-2
1915	United States	3-2
1916	United States	3-2
1917	United States	3-2
1918	United States	3-2
1919	United States	3-2
1920	United States	3-2
1921	United States	3-2
1922	United States	3-2

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Special).—Represented again by the four players who successfully defended the trophy in 1922, while the challengers are generally rated at not being as strong as the team which challenged last year, the United States will enter the Davis Cup tennis matches with Australia on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club next Friday, Saturday and Monday. The United States will enter the Davis Cup tennis matches with Australia on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club next Friday, Saturday and Monday. The United States will enter the Davis Cup tennis matches with Australia on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club next Friday, Saturday and Monday.

While the way in which the individual players will compete in the coming series will not be known until 24 hours before each of the matches is due to start, it is practically certain that W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, present world's singles champion, and W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia, present United States singles champion, will play the singles matches for the defenders. Both of these players have represented the United States in all of the Davis Cup singles played since 1920, when they went to Australia and won the cup back for America. Neither of the players has been defeated in a Davis Cup singles match and they are leading the list of individual winners in Davis Cup competition with straight victories to the credit of each.

Who will represent the United States in the doubles is another question. Last year the then national champions, Tilden and Vincent Richards, played for the defenders, but they were defeated by G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4. Two Australian players who are rated as stronger than the present challenging combination of J. O. Anderson and J. B. Hawkes. It may be that Tilden and Richards will be given another chance this year, or Johnston and Tilden may play the doubles as well as the singles. They did this in 1920, the year they won the cup back from Australia, and they had to defeat a stronger combination than the 1923 challengers as N. E. Brookes and Patterson were the opponents that they defeated then, 6-4, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

The Australian pair has been defeated this year by R. N. Williams and W. M. Johnston, the successful Davis Cup defenders of 1921, but Williams is the only one of this team who is eligible to represent the United States. This year the United States will have to depend on some other combination. Possibilities of Williams teaming with Richards, or Johnston or Johnston teaming with Tilden and Johnston or Tilden and Richards is the combination expected to take the courts.

Anderson and Hawkes will represent the challengers in the singles matches. Anderson is generally regarded as one of the strongest players Australia has sent to this country since A. F. Wilding and N. E. Brookes were in their prime. He has a victory over Tilden to his credit secured in 1922, and it is expected that he will give the United States and world's champion hard matches. Hawkes is not the equal of either Anderson, or Patterson, or O'Hara Wood of last year's combination. He is a player of large experience, but should not prove serious opposition to the American defense players.

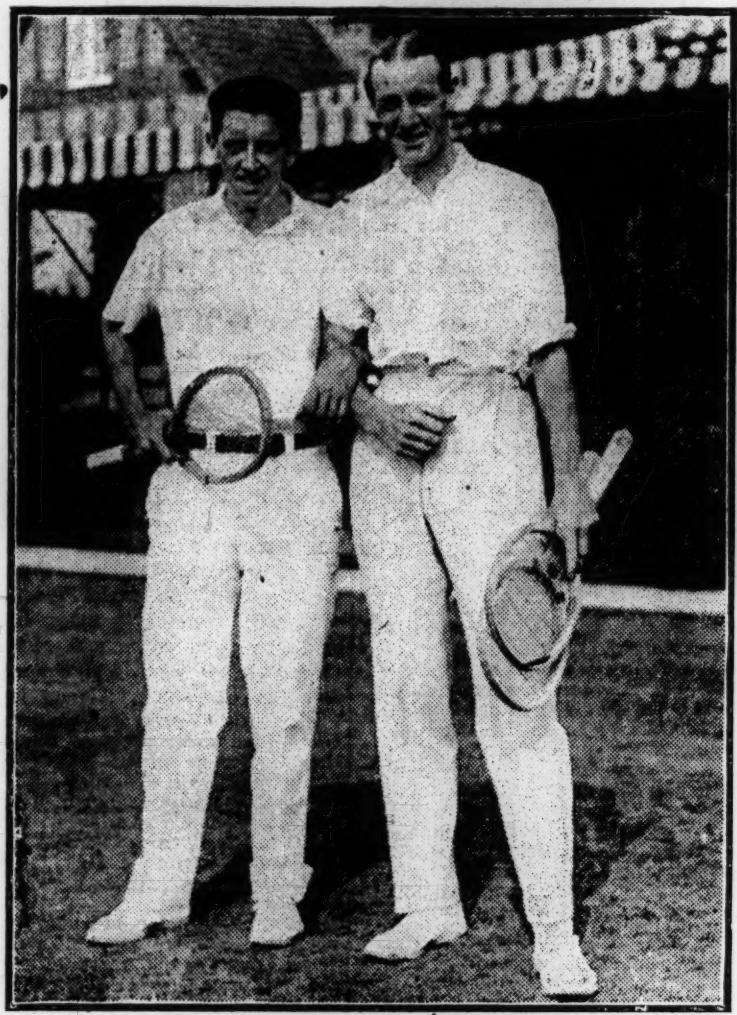
Australia also has two young players of much promise who may possibly get a chance to play in the singles, although this is not expected. The question of which team will win the cup is settled before the third day's singles matches are scheduled to take place. Should the United States win three straight, it is quite likely that R. E. Schlesinger and I. D. McInnes, the Australian substitutes, will get a chance to play in the singles on the last day, in which case it is quite likely that Williams and Richards will represent the United States.

There are 12 players who have taken part in Davis Cup singles matches who have not met with defeat. Tilden and Johnston lead the list with nine straight and then comes the United States player, H. L. Doherty, who won eight straight. One player was added to the honor roll last year, when Jean Borotra of France won the two matches he took part in. Williams, who is captain and substitute on the American team, has won six of the nine singles encounters he has taken part in, while Richards has never played in the singles for the cup.

The records of Anderson and Hawkes for previous Davis Cup series show that Anderson has won 11 matches and lost five for a percentage of 68.75, while Hawkes has won one out of five for an average of 20. The records of all players who have taken part in Davis Cup competition since 1900 to and including 1922 follow:

Player	Country	W. T. P. C.
W. T. Tilden	United States	9 0 1,000
H. L. Doherty	British Isles	8 0 1,000
T. M. Maygoradato	Brit Isles	8 0 1,000
J. D. Whitman	United States	4 0 1,000
S. H. Smith	British Isles	4 0 1,000
C. L. Winslow	South Africa	2 0 1,000
P. L. Ruseley	British Isles	2 0 1,000
Randolph Lycett	British Isles	2 0 1,000
Norman Peach	Australia	2 0 1,000
Jean Borotra	France	2 0 1,000
J. S. Dean	India	2 0 1,000
C. V. Todd	Australia	1 0 1,000
V. B. Gauntlett	South Africa	1 0 1,000
F. F. Johnson	United States	1 0 1,000
W. J. Clothier	United States	1 0 1,000
F. G. Lowe	British Isles	1 0 1,000
A. F. Wilding	Australia	1 0 1,000
N. E. Brookes	Australia	1 0 1,000
A. R. F. Kingscott	British Isles	1 0 1,000
M. E. McLoughlin	United States	1 0 1,000
G. L. Patterson	Australia	1 0 1,000
A. M. Alonso	Australia	1 0 1,000
Ichiya Kumage	Japan	1 0 1,000
Zenzo Shimizu	Japan	1 0 1,000
Henri Cochet	France	1 0 1,000
J. C. Parke	British Isles	1 0 1,000
B. C. Wright	United States	1 0 1,000

Rival Captains in Davis Cup Play



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York
R. N. Williams 2d, United States (left); J. O. Anderson, Australia (right)

Schooner Mayflower Now at Gloucester

Fisherman Debarred From International May Be in Lipton Race

GLoucester, Mass., Aug. 29.—The fishing schooner Mayflower came in from the Banks with a heavy load of fish today, and members of the committee in charge of the fishermen's race for the Lipton trophy immediately went aboard to interview Capt. J. H. Larkin. Before last Monday, the day originally set for the race, there had been persistent reports that the Mayflower would show up at the starting line and compete with the Henry Ford, the Elizabeth Howard and the Shamrock for the trophy.

The committee was anxious to learn whether the captain wished to enter the postponed race tomorrow, and if so, whether he would be able to get his vessel unloaded and ready in time for the start, which has been set for 10 o'clock. The Mayflower has twice been debarred from the international fishing schooner races, on the ground that she was built more like a yacht than a fisherman.

With a forecast of moderate to fresh winds, Gloucester folk are hoping for good racing conditions tomorrow. Sir Thomas Lipton, who was here on Monday when fog necessitated the postponement, will not be a witness of the race.

U. S. Boy Advances in Scottish Golf Play

Scottish competitor among the 111 entries in the third annual Scottish boys' golf championship, came through the second round yesterday. He defeated L. J. Colish of Caversham, 2 and 1.

Player	Country	W. T. P. C.
Doherty Bros.	British Isles	5 0 1,000
Anderson and Johnston	United States	3 0 1,000
Williams and Wood	Australia	3 0 1,000
Williams and Wood	Australia	3 0 1,000
Pyeeze and Ramsay	India	2 0 1,000
Wright and Aymé	France	1 0 1,000
Hackett and Alexander	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Kingscott and Ruseley	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Cochet and Borotra	France	1 0 1,000
Beamish and Dixon	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Lycett and Woodman	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Deuguis and Laurent	France	1 0 1,000
Jones and Dost	Australia	1 0 1,000
Kingscott and Barrett	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Van Lennep and Kool	Holland	1 0 1,000
Anderson and Wood	Australia	1 0 1,000
Patterson and Wilding	Australia	1 0 1,000
Brookes and Loughlin	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Brookes and Doherty	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Ward and Wright	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Ward and Davis	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Ward and Little	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Pyeeze and Dean	India	1 0 1,000
Kleinschreider and Ruseley	Germany	1 0 1,000
Barrett and Turnbull	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Brookes and Patterson	Australia	1 0 1,000
Barrett and Laurent	France	1 0 1,000
Deuguis and Gernot	France	1 0 1,000
Tilden and Richards	France	1 0 1,000
Black and Barrett	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
McLoughlin and Bunn	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Kinzel and Wessely	Australia	1 0 1,000
Parke and Ritchie	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Alexander and Wright	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Parke and Crawley	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Burroughs and Long	U. S.	1 0 1,000
McLoughlin and Wright	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Cauntlett and Lesueur	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Dejornar and Flaquer	Spain	1 0 1,000
Wilder and Lavaymond	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Freitheim and Kreuzer	Ger.	1 0 1,000
Parke and Maygoradato	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
McLoughlin and Bunn	U. S.	1 0 1,000
Atkins and Dodd	South Africa	1 0 1,000
De Eorman and Lammins	Belg.	1 0 1,000
Barrett and Turnbull	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Kingscott and Beamish	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Vrenn Bros.	United States	1 0 1,000
Parke and Kingscott	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Dennet and Holmes	Canada	1 0 1,000
Laurent and Brunon	France	1 0 1,000
Turnbull and Woodman	Brit Isles	1 0 1,000
Ardelt and Rohrer	Denmark	1 0 1,000
Washer and Watson	Belgium	1 0 1,000
Washer and Duviver	Belgium	1 0 1,000
Mishu and Stern	Rumania	1 0 1,000
Tegner and Worn	Denmark	1 0 1,000
Washer and Duviver	Belgium	1 0 1,000
De Borman and Lemaire	Belg.	1 0 1,000
Alonso and Dejornar	Spain	1 0 1,000

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDINGS

Team	W. T. P. C.
St. Paul	82 48 642
Kansas City	82 48 642
Louisville	82 48 642
Indianapolis	82 48 642
Minneapolis	82 48 642
St. Louis	82 48 642
Toledo	82 48 642

RESULTS TUESDAY

Team	W. T. P. C.
St. Paul	82 48 642
Kansas City	82 48 642
Louisville	82 48 642
Indianapolis	82 48 642
Minneapolis	82 48 642
St. Louis	82 48 642
Toledo	82 48 642

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W. T. P. C.
Baltimore	82 48 642
Reading	82 48 642
Buffalo	82 48 642
Toronto	82 48 642
Syracuse	82 48 642
Jersey City	82 48 642
Newark	82 48 642

RESULTS TUESDAY

Team	W. T. P. C.
St. Paul	82 48 642
Kansas City	82 48 642
Louisville	82 48 642
Indianapolis	82 48 642
Minneapolis	82 48 642
St. Louis	82 48 642
Toledo	82 48 642

RESULTS TUESDAY

Team	W. T. P. C.
St. Paul	82 48 642
Kansas City	82 48 642
Louisville	82 48 642
Indianapolis	82 48 642
Minneapolis	82 48 642
St. Louis	82 48 642
Toledo	82 48 642

YALE FOOTBALL OUTLOOK HARD

Loss of All but Two of 1926 Class Eleven Series Blow

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29 (Special).—That Head Coach T. A. D. Jones '08 and his assistants are going to have a hard time building up a winning Yale varsity football eleven this fall is today the opinion of those in close touch with the situation here, following an announcement made from the office of the Yale secretary yesterday that, with the exception of Bingham, a tackle, and Potts, an end, no member of last year's freshman eleven would be permitted to try for the varsity next month. It is expected that all of the other Yale varsity teams, with the exception of the crew, will be similarly affected.

As the football men were due to be the first to report for varsity athletic activities this fall, they were the ones first to receive official notice of their disqualification. So far as is known, no notices have been sent out to prospective candidates for the other athletic activities, and it is not expected that they will be until after the college opens, as none of the athletes will be ordered to report to the various coaches until after that date.

The disqualification is due to the disturbances in which the class figured last June. All of the freshmen were required to fill out cards, telling just what part they took in the disturbances, and those who took an active part are said to have been disqualified from all extra-curriculum activities through out the college year 1923-24.

PENN QUARTERBACKS WILL OPEN THE SEASON

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 29.—Five quarterbacks and one center will report to Assistant Coach DeBertram Bell at Cape May, tomorrow, and thereafter the University of Pennsylvania football training season will get under way.

Head Coach L. A. Young and another assistant, J. K. Miller, will reach the shore town with the remainder of the squad the early part of next week. Eddy, the quarterback, Withrow, Robinson, and Flues, are the boys who will aspire for the position of general for 1923. Noel Eddy, a former Pacific coast star and runner-up in the fall kicking contests, is a leading candidate.

GOLFERS TIED FOR TITLE

NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 29 (Special).—Herbert Lagerholm, of Bristol, Conn., and John Cowan, professional at the Oakley Country Club, will meet on the links of the Charles River Country Club Sunday afternoon in a play-off of their tie for the championship of the New England Professional Golfers' Association. The tournament proper ended here yesterday with the two winners tied with cards of 201 each for the 72 holes of play.

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St. Louis

U. S. CHAMPION IN SECOND ROUND

Miss Collett Advances by Defeating Mrs. Hurd, 4 and 2

EASTERN POINT, Conn., Aug. 29.—Second round matches were scheduled to be played today in the women's invitation golf tournament on the Shennecossett Country Club links here.

Miss Glenna Collett, United States women's golf champion, advanced to the second round of play yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. D. C. Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, former champion of the United States, Canada and England, 4 and 2.

Miss Edith Cummings of Onwentsia defeated Mrs. Ralph Hammer of Woodbury, in her match by 4 and 3. Miss Cummings is defending her title and is expected to meet the national champion in the final if there are no mishaps.

Miss Glenna Collett, Rhode Island C. C. defeated Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion Cricket Club, in her match by 4 and 2.

Mrs. J. H. Lapham, Apawamis, defeated Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Piping Rock, 3 and 1.

Mrs. R. H. Barlo, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Miss Mary Griscum, 3 and 1.

Rene Lacoste of France was the only one who had to put any effort into his play. He defeated W. J. Bates in a hard match, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

The other French Davis Cup player in the tournament, Jacques Brugnon, advanced at the expense of Hoffman Dickerson, whom he defeated with ease.

F. T. Hunter, Wimbledon finalist, defeated William Rosenbaum, 6-0, 6-1, H. O. Kinsey triumphed with ease over W. C. Westbrook of DeLamont, 6-1, and Harvey Snodgrass defeated Alexander and G. C. Whitlock in a display of perfect tennis, 6-2, 6-3, apace. G. B. Emerson won from Paul Martin by default.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W. T. P. C.
New York	79 46 612
Cincinnati	47 48 612
Pittsburgh	42 48 690
Chicago	42 48 690
St. Louis	40 48 690
Brooklyn	37 63 478
Boston	27 83 398

RESULTS TUESDAY

Team	W. T. P. C.
Cincinnati	47 48 612
St. Louis	40 48 690
Brooklyn	37 63 478
Boston	27 83 398

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—J. D. Couch was hit hard in the eighth inning he worked in today's game, and although the Cardinals pitchers were none too effective they maintained a lead from the fifth inning on. Every one in the St. Louis lineup except L. A. North, who was hit hard, took part in the safe hitting. The score:

Team	W. T. P. C.
St. Louis	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 5 0
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 1 5 0

FOOTBALL AT COLGATE

HAMILTON, N. Y., Aug. 29 (Special).—R. C. Harlow, coach for the Colgate University football team, arrived here today to resume duties with the Maroon gridiron force. The team is expected to leave for the 1923 season, which is the largest number Colgate has ever had. Members of the freshman class will be eligible to play varsity football this season, being the final year before Colgate puts the one-year rule into effect in its entirety.

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Hess & Kuhlert
Jewelry Co.
St. Louis

Three Overseas Net Stars in Rye Tennis

Round Before Semifinals Scheduled for Today

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Five Americans, two Frenchmen and an Englishman made up the field of survivors who reached the round before the semifinals, to be played today, of the southern New York State tennis championships on the courts of the Westchester-Biltmore Club here yesterday.

The American open, advanced to the second round of play yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. D. C. Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, former champion of the United States, Canada and England, 4 and 2.

Miss Edith Cummings of Onwentsia defeated Mrs. Ralph Hammer of Woodbury, in her match by 4 and 3. Miss Cummings is defending her title and is expected to meet the national champion in the final if there are no mishaps.

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Mrs. R. H. Barlo, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Miss Mary Griscum, 3 and 1.

Rene Lacoste of France was the only one who had to put any effort into his play. He defeated W. J. Bates in a hard match, 6-1,

NEW CHAMPION
NOW ASSUREDMrs. D. C. Gaut Eliminated
From Women's Western Golf
Tourney by Miss Wilson

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28.—With a new champion made certain by the elimination yesterday of Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis, Tenn., competition for the title of the Women's Western Golf Association tightens up in the second round of match play at Exmoor Country Club here today. Three former champions who survived, Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt of Dallas, Tex., Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club, and Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr. of Onwentsla Country Club should last through today's round also unless more upsets such as that of Mrs. Gaut occur.

The title defender was defeated 2 and 1 by Miss Virginia Wilson of Onwentsla, a newcomer. Miss Wilson reached the turn 3 up with a score of 43, two under par. Mrs. Gaut won the next two but lost the fifteenth. She halved the seventeenth, where Miss Wilson won the match, and they played out the last hole for candy. Mrs. Letts, the winner and loser, respectively. Miss Wilson today meets Miss Louise Fordyce, an invading favorite from Youngstown, O.

Another popular invader, Miss Miriam Burns of Kansas City, Mo., challenges Mrs. Jones today. Miss Burns had a one-sided victory, 2 and 1, over Miss Grace Kuhnert, Glenview Golf Club yesterday, while Mrs. Jones was eliminating another Kansan, Mrs. Thomas Elcock of Wichita, Kan. Other international matches are provided for former champions, Mrs. Reinhardt of Dallas meets Mrs. Robert Bennett of Chicago, while Mrs. Letts is off against Mrs. John Worley of Los Angeles. Mrs. Reinhardt yesterday defeated a local favorite, Mrs. E. E. Harwood of Olympia Fields, by the score of 5 and 4, while Mrs. Letts eliminated Mrs. E. J. Fleming of Beverly, 5 and 3. The summary:

Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsla, defeated Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, 2 and 1.
Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., defeated Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Westmoreland, 3 and 5.
Miss Dorothy Higley, Exmoor, defeated Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, 4 and 5.
Mrs. Edgar Stevens, Skokie, defeated Mrs. Homer Dixon, Indiana, 7 and 5.
Miss Virginia Letts, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Walter Page, Midlothian, 6 and 4.
Miss Florence Hallor, Salt Lake City, defeated Mrs. C. C. Russell, Milwaukee, 2 and 1.

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwentsla, defeated Mrs. E. J. Fleming, Beverly, 5 and 3.
Mrs. John Worley, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Ernestine Pearce, Skokie, 3 and 2.
Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields, defeated Mrs. Thomas Elcock, Wichita, Kan., 4 and 1.
Miss Miriam Burns, Westmoreland, defeated Miss Grace Kuhnert, Glenview, 6 and 5.
Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston, defeated Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield, 1 up (21 holes).

Miss Elsie Hilding, Grand Rapids, defeated Miss Lucile Deussenberg, Kalamazoo, 4 and 1.
Miss Dorothy Klotz, Indian Hill, defeated Mrs. F. Jaffray, Minneapolis, 7 and 5.
Mrs. Harley Higley, Detroit, defeated Miss Grace Kuhnert, Indiana, 8 and 7.
Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, Dallas, defeated Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia Fields, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Robert Bennett, Indian Hill, defeated Mrs. T. A. Kohn, St. Louis, 3 and 2.

PICK-UPS

THE exhibition game to have been played between the Boston Americans and Pittsburgh Nationals at the latter city was called off yesterday on account of rain, but that did not prevent members of District 5, United Mine Workers, from paying their respects to Joseph Harris, the Red Sox pitcher, who was used to be a mine operative and is a great favorite of the workers in the "Coughlin" district, who have made him recipient of a gold watch.

Manager William Killefer of the Chicago Nationals has drawn an indefinite suspension for his part in an argument with Umpire Charles Pflieger in the New York-Cubs game two days ago.

G. H. Ruth made what is described as one of the longest home runs seen at Toronto in several years, when he drove the ball into Toronto Bay, his first time at bat, in an exhibition contest yesterday between the New York Yankees and the Maple Leafs. Doyle was pitching for the International Leaguers at the time. In his following trips to the plate Ruth drew a base on balls, was struck out by Summers, and reached first on a fielder's choice. Toronto won the game, 8 to 2.

New Haven gained a game on Hartford in the Eastern League race, which is one of the closest in the annals of the organization.

The Giants won seven and lost eight in their final stand of the year against the western clubs.

George Mogridge was batted hard, but lasted all the way through the game which Washington won from Detroit, the only contest played in the American League.

Just when it seemed as if the Braves and Red Sox were due to clamber out of eighth place in their respective circuits, they ran into some more stiff competition, and today are about as far from gaining ground as ever.

POST IN THE FOR LEAD
By defeating the Boston News Bureau, 17 to 7, in a six-inning game at McNary Park, South Boston, yesterday, the Boston Post baseball team came into a tie with The Christian Science Monitor for the leadership of the Boston Newspaper Baseball League. The play-off details have not yet been arranged, but it is probable that the game for the championship will take place in the near future on a field to be selected by both the Post and the Monitor. The batting of the Post was hard all the way yesterday, and in contrast to the work of the News Bureau players, who were able to obtain but three hits off "Conroy," the Boston Post helped the winners out with some splendid assists. The score:

Innings..... 2 3 4 5 6 R H E
Post..... 2 3 1 3 3 17 17
News Bureau..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 3
Batteries—Conroy and Pickels; Bemis and O'Brien, Umpire—Sheehan.

HOME-COMING DATE CHANGED
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Northwestern University has changed its homecoming date from Oct. 27 to Nov. 24. It is announced here by W. D. Scott, president. The change was made so that the celebration might be held in connection with the University of Iowa football game, which was originally selected to be played at the Chicago National League baseball park and would divide the festivities.

BROOKLYN BUYS TRIO
NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Purchase of Second Baseman W. L. Johnston and Pitcher C. G. Ollinger from the St. Petersburg Club of the Florida State League, and Pitcher D. McPhee from St. Thomas, Canada, was announced today by the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, Aug. 28. DEFINITE instructions have now been issued to have secondary schools, when they reopen, go back to the classics. Leon Berard has scrapped what is called the modern course of study on the ground that it is found wanting. For 20 years a boy entering the Lycée could escape Latin and Greek. It was urged that proper development could be had by modern languages and natural science. Growing numbers availed themselves of the new system and the tendency was for the classics to disappear. The idea is now regarded as false and the coming French generation will be guided back to the older form of education. Beginning next month Latin and Greek retake their place in the curriculum.

The technical reports prepared by Belgian experts on reparations are now published. There are three reports. The first enumerates German resources, etc. It is pointed out for the constitution of an annuity. It is asked what amount would be available after the balancing of the budget from the following sources: (1) The leasing of German railways; (2) the leasing of certain monopolies; (3) the delivery of coal. It is pointed out that railway tariffs have never been sufficiently raised in accordance with the depreciation of the mark, and that the expense of exploitation has been exaggerated. The Belgian calculation is that there could be an annual receipt of 1,000,000,000 gold marks from the railways. From tobacco 450,000,000 gold marks might be expected; from beer, 200,000,000 gold marks; from wines, 55,000,000 gold marks; from alcohol, 600,000,000 gold marks; from sugar 130,000,000 gold marks; from salt, 70,000,000 gold marks; from matches, 55,000,000 gold marks; that is to say, a total of 1,530,000,000 gold marks. Receipts on account of coal are put at 340,000,000 gold marks. The grand total is, therefore, 2,870,000,000 gold marks.

The second report proposes the creation of bonds of participation in German enterprises giving a right to 25 per cent of the net profits. It is estimated that the allied holding would be 250,000,000 gold marks. The third report inquires whether the German budget will not suffer. The reply is that in the early months of last year when the mark was relatively stable, the subtraction of receipts corresponding to the contemplated guarantees would have left the budget with a surplus of 1,000,000,000 gold marks. In normal circumstances, therefore, these receipts will not have any grave inconvenience for the German budget.

The special committee appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce to study questions relating to the reconstruction of world finance and commerce has held its first meeting. The important discussions have taken place on the European situation with particular reference to reparations and inter-allied debts. In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Committee, the committee is also conducting an inquiry into the trade of various countries with Germany, and the extent of German credit and investments abroad, with a view to obtaining data for the consideration of existing financial problems. The task of the committee is one of considerable difficulty, but it will have the assistance of 18 national committees in the various countries represented in the International Chamber. Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, who is president of the committee, has recently returned from visits to Austria, Hungary, Belgium, England, Italy, and Holland and has presented to the committee a report on various aspects of the reconstruction problem, including reparations, international debts, international credit, depreciation of currency, the question of unemployment and the difficulties with which various governments are confronted in their relation with the working-classes.

A pleasant interest may well be taken in one minor matter of French life. It is the decision to publish a little journal under the title of *Craignebille*. Anatole France, whose story with that name is famous the world over, had to be approached for permission to use it. He readily consented and therefore his hero will lend his name to this new sheet. *Craignebille* was, it will be remembered, a street vendor whose experiences with the law Anatole France recounted so sympathetically. As may be guessed, therefore, the publication will be the organ of the association of street traders who sell fruit and other commodities from open carts.

The recent allegations made in France that England has signed a secret agreement with Spain respect-

ing Tangier is without foundation. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has special reason to believe that the report resulted from a misapprehension. Naturally the French remain somewhat skeptical and are persuaded that England is endeavoring to isolate France and has managed to get Spain on the same side opposed to France. It is charged against England that France is being cut in two, for by an arrangement with Spain England will hold and control the routes which unite the France of Europe to the France of Africa, Gibraltar, Ceuta, and Tangier, together with other possible strongholds, will prevent France, should it be necessary, from having free communication with Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and other African possessions. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance that France attaches to the African continent. The political as well as a commercial viewpoint. Morocco will yet again be the center of somewhat dangerous diplomatic discussions.

Cécile Sorel, the well-known actress of the Comédie-Française, by her victory over her landlord has brought into prominence a point of law which is generally ignored. She was threatened with expulsion from her luxurious home on the Quai Voltaire because her landlord wished to use the property himself. Mlle. Sorel pleaded in the courts that the rooms were not merely her domicile but were the place where she practiced her profession. Under a recent act, tradesmen and professional persons cannot be prevented from earning their living at the will of the owner of the premises in which they practice their craft. This view was upheld by the courts which have extended her lease until 1927. The grounds for this decision are that it is customary for Mlle. Sorel to hold rehearsals in her apartment. She produced evidence to show that she has recently rehearsed "L'Aventurière," "Marion de Lorme," "Furber," and "La Dame aux Camélias." Therefore her rights are secured.

While much attention is being paid to the general problem of reparations artistic people are pointing out that Germany has not yet restored to France in accordance with the treaty the works of art removed from the occupied regions. There is still missing the library of the school at Metz. The pictures of the Abbey of Saint-Vast-d'Arras painted by Jacques d'Arlet in the fifteenth century are still in Berlin. Books taken from Saint-Cloud in 1870 are being retained; 4000 church bells which are regarded as objects of art have not been returned. Many other articles are enumerated and the artistic world is greatly moved.

There is being arranged in Paris an international film conference. There will be represented at this gathering all the countries, except Germany, engaged in the cinema business. It is proposed to form a World Cinema League in the French capital. The pictures of the Abbey of Saint-Vast-d'Arras painted by Jacques d'Arlet in the fifteenth century are still in Berlin. Books taken from Saint-Cloud in 1870 are being retained; 4000 church bells which are regarded as objects of art have not been returned. Many other articles are enumerated and the artistic world is greatly moved.

For well over 100 years the Théâtre Français has been administered by virtue of the famous Décret de Mosou. Napoleon even amid the preoccupations of his war with Russia, signed it at the Kremlin on Oct. 15, 1812, and it has been regarded ever since as a document which should not be altered by a comma. A few days after Napoleon put his signature to the Kremlin in was in flames and Napoleon had begun his disastrous retreat from the Russian capital which marked the beginning of his downfall. Now at last there has arisen a Minister of Beaux-Arts who has the courage, not to say audacity, to revise this document. Léon Berard has appointed a commission to assist him in taking steps which must sensibly affect the traditional character of the Maison de Molière. It is claimed that the décret is no longer adapted to the changed circumstances of today. As may be expected, there is considerable opposition, from those who believe that whatever Napoleon did should stand.

Savings bank statistics, which have just been issued, show that the habit of thrift of the French people has not been shaken by the war or the short period of reckless extravagance which followed the armistice. The number of depositors in the national savings banks was unaffected by the war. It remained stationary at 5,600,000, from 1914 to 1918, and had increased to 7,000,000 in 1921. The withdrawals, it is true, exceeded the deposits from 1915 to 1917, but with the rise in wages, which then followed, the deposits again took the lead. At the present moment the excess of deposits over

withdrawals is far greater than it was before the war. The deposits, which in 1913 amounted to 660,406,013 francs, reached 1,175,484,915 francs last year. For the first five months of the present year they amounted to 527,070,832 francs, or nearly double the figure for 1913. In addition, very considerable sums have been invested by the wage-earning classes in national defense bonds, and it is, therefore, evident that notwithstanding the depreciation of the value of the franc, the total savings of the French people are at least equal to, if not larger, than those of pre-war days.

CORNELL STARTS
SEASON SEPT. 10Football Coach Dobie Faces the
Task of Building an Almost
New Varsity Line

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The call has gone out for the Cornell football candidates to gather at Schoellkopf Field, Ithaca, Sept. 10, then and there to meet Coach Gilmore Dobie and begin practice for the 1923 gridiron campaign. Notices to that effect have been sent out to every known football prospect and the management anticipates that every man who hopes to make the team or squad this fall will be in town on the Friday first day.

A preliminary survey of the potential material indicates that Coach Dobie faces a problem this fall which will tax all of his ingenuity and skill as a coach. He has in the first place, and it is a most important task, to fashion an almost new varsity line, as both guard and tackle positions are almost entirely new. The center position is not available.

From end to end only one regular will return, E. L. Sundstrom '24, right tackle, the center trio of the 1922 team, Bartlett Richards '23, center, and W. R. Rollo '24 and F. H. Flynn '23, guards, are gone. Likewise the regular line-backers, E. Y. Groulx '23 and E. S. Buckley, worst of all, L. C. Hanson '23, left tackle for the last two years and one of the best all-around line-men in Cornell football history, closed his career last Thanksgiving Day. Hanson is returning, but in the capacity of assistant coach, not as a player.

Behind the line Cornell will miss the best ground-gaining back seen at Ithaca in years, E. L. Kaw '23, the man on whom for two seasons the Cornell backfield has depended. The most clever backs of the modern game, competent at kicking and passing as well as running with the ball, Kaw will be missed. A few more could be missed. The other three men who made up the capable all-around scoring machine that was the Red and White backfield in 1922 will return. Capt. G. R. Pfann '24, quarterback; E. D. Ramsey '24, right halfback; and C. E. Cassidy '24, fullback. Coach Dobie, however, will return with a new man from the 1923 outfit, F. L. Henderson '25, an end, who seemed to have won a regular place on the varsity until he was injured by a mishap in the Dartmouth game.

Assuming that the five letter men mentioned hold their positions this season, Coach Dobie will develop six new first string players. Naturally he looks to last year's second and third teams and the substitutes for development, which by the way, failed to win a game—for the material out of which the new varsity players must be developed. Among the substitutes last season likely to figure in the picture this year are: J. E. Sullivan '24, tackle; R. H. Dolis '24, center; Robert Morris '25, guard; J. H. Berean '25, guard; B. A. W. Savage '25, tackle, and M. R. Taylor '25, guard; H. D. Kneen '25, M. J. Dexter '24, and R. T. Raymond '24 and J. K. Bridgen '25, ends; J. A. Rooney '24, Walter Whetstone '25, H. F. Wade '25, and W. W. Richmond '24, backs; G. G. Goulet '25, center; and back in the 1921 season, who did not play last fall, will be available this year.

The freshman team of a year ago will contribute E. D. Afield '26, guard, and tackle; T. F. Fennell '26 and Francis Kearney Jr. '26, tackle; H. M. Reed Jr. '26, center, and captain of the team, P. L. Smith '26, halfback. The complete list follows:

Sept. 25—St. Bonaventure at Ithaca.
Oct. 6—Susquehanna at Ithaca; 13—Willamette College at Ithaca; 20—Colgate University at Ithaca.
Nov. 3—Dartmouth College at Hanover; 10—Columbia University at New York; Nov. 17—Johns Hopkins University at Ithaca; 28—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

CROWLEY WINS TITLE
Robert Crowley of Wollaston won theuddy golf championship of Massachusetts, setting the links of the Commonwealth Country Club, yesterday, when he defeated Harry Brown, of Wollaston, in the playoff of their tie of Monday. Crowley had a card of 83 to 81 for Black.

WAGE RISE SOUGHT
BY POSTAL CLERKS1920 Maximum of \$1800 As-
sailed—New Pension System
Asked by Delegates

Increased wages for post office employees, so that salaries will cope more nearly with the increased cost of living are to be sought at the two conventions of post office clerks that delegates from Boston offices will attend in El Paso, Tex., and Washington next week.

A delegation from Boston Local 100, National Federated Post Office Clerks, a department of the American Federation of Labor, left today for El Paso, where their convention will open on Labor Day.

Maximum Set at \$1800
"Higher wages for post office employees will be our main objective," said George H. McManus of the Boston central post office, a delegate to the convention. "Although living expenses have increased tremendously the last few years, post office salaries have by no means kept pace and are today entirely inadequate. The maximum wage set in 1920 was \$1800. This is not enough to support a family and to pay for our retirement as well. The public does not realize that the Government does not give us pensions, but that we pay for our retirement out of our own salaries."

Another change that will be advocated at the El Paso convention for the consideration of Congress will be a new basis for retirement. The Federated Post Office Clerks favor retirement after 30 years' service, rather than at the given age of 65. This would put all employees on an equality, they say, in regard to length of service and amounts paid into the retirement funds.

The United National Association of Post Office Clerks, which meets on Labor Day in Washington, will also draw a large delegation from Massachusetts. The big issue at this meeting, too, will be the wage increase.

Other Requests Filed
Improvements in the retirement provision, a 30-day vacation, Saturday half holidays, higher pay for night work, and improved sanitary and heating conditions in post offices are among the other issues to be discussed. "Much support has come to the post office clerks in the last year," said Edward P. Sullivan of the central post office, who will attend the Washington convention as a member of the national executive council. "The Lord's Day Alliance has always given us splendid help, to mention only one of our friends. Through the work of the alliance that represents about 20,000 members, Sunday closing has come about, and now the alliance is helping us in our efforts to obtain a Saturday half-holiday."

In speaking of the assistance that has come to the post office employees, Thomas F. Dolan of the South Boston Station, secretary of the state branch of the United Association, told of moving pictures recently released that show the hardships and difficulties under which the postal employees work. This would help to call public attention to their needs, he said. "We have had great assistance from business and civic organizations," he said, "and we are hopeful of the outcome of our Washington meeting."

**HYPED PARK TO HAVE
FARE VICTORY JUBILEE**
Hyde Park citizens will hold a jubilee Friday night to celebrate the long delayed arrival of the single fare to Boston for which they have been fighting for several years. On that night the Boston Elevated Railway Company will take over the property of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and inaugurate the combination service on Saturday. Permits to run bus lines from Mattapan Square to Clear Square, and then to Readville were granted at the meeting of the Boston City Council. All other bus licenses in Hyde Park except that of the Norfolk & Bristol Bus Company, which will run from Cleary Square to East Dedham, were revoked.

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LEATHER BLOUSE**
THE WIND BREAKER
The outing garment for all occasions. So light and flexible that it gives with every movement. The soft, tanned leather protects you from the cold, while the knitted neck, wrists and waistband resist the wind.

Your dealer has some attractive models to please you. Write for Style Booklet T-5.
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We have selected two special auto camping outfits, complete in every detail and moderately priced. Ask us for further information.
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7x7—8 oz.....14.50 8x10—8 oz.....19.00
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12x14—8 oz.....34.00
All new tents, complete with poles and pins
Sundries
Camp Stoves.....7.00 up Camp Axes.....1.80
Camp Blankets.....5.00 up Camp Cots.....4.85 up
Ponchos.....2.75 up Camp Stools......85 up
Folding Buckets.....1.50 up First Aid Kits.....1.00 up
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BOSTON

BATES-OXFORD PLAN
TO DEBATE QUESTION
OF FRANCE IN RUHR

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 29 (Special)—The announcement that Bates College will be the first to face the Oxford Union debating team, which is to make a tour of American colleges and universities this fall is gratifying to Clifton D. Gray, president, and the student and graduate body.

This will be the third international intercollegiate debate in which Bates will have participated, the first having been staged at Cambridge in England, and the second here. Having broken this ground, Bates will participate in the debate, Columbia and New York universities have since sent over debating teams to meet the English debaters.

Bates will rally the same trio of undergraduate debaters to face Oxford Union again, Sept. 27, which met the representatives of that institution last year. The Bates men will be Edwin D. Canham, Arthur W. Pollister and William Young, all Lewiston and Auburn men. But the English team will be made up, of new men, C. H. O. Scaife of St. John's College, G. A. Gardiner of Magdalen College, and G. D. Woodruff of New College.

Three subjects have been offered by the English team: (1) The French Policy in the Ruhr; (2) International Disarmament; (3) "The League of Nations."

FIRE FIGHTERS PARADE
AT GLOUCESTER FETE

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29 (Special)—A parade featuring the Gloucester Fire Department was the chief event on the tercentenary program today. Members in full uniform were led by Homer R. Marchant, chief, acting as marshal. The parade showed the history of progress from the bucket brigade, hose reel, tub pumps to the steam fire engines and modern motorized equipment, represented by Gloucester's 17 pieces of motor apparatus.

An entertainment especially for children was held in the large tent at Stage Fort Park this morning. Late this afternoon there will be an exhibition by the United States airplane carrier Langley, a baseball game at Gloucester athletic field, and another entertainment for children at Stage Fort Park.

A fireworks display is scheduled for this evening at Stage Fort Park, and until dark there will be a carillon concert and band music.

SHIP HELD BY STRIKE
EN ROUTE TO BOSTON

Held at London 45 days by the strike of the dock workers at that port, the Leyland line steamer, Belgian, Capt. S. J. Holms, departed for Boston yesterday, according to a cable received at the local office of the line today. The vessel is due here Sept. 9. Prior to reaching London early in July, the Belgian loaded about 500 tons of cargo at Antwerp for Boston, so that the importers to whom this cargo is consigned, have been forced to wait an unusually long time. The Belgian was scheduled to leave London on July 14. When the strike ended, 2300 tons of cargo was loaded at London.

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BOSTON AUCTIONS
TAX DUE PROPERTYCity Collector McMorrow Places
\$400,000 Worth of Land
and Buildings on Sale

About \$400,000 worth of Boston real estate is being sold today by William M. McMorrow, tax collector for the city of Boston, for taxes which have been in arrears more than two years. When Edward W. Foye, city auctioneer, began the sale of the property, the total amount of the valuation as reckoned by Mr. McMorrow was about \$500,000.

Yesterday the city collector took in about \$46,000 in back taxes. The force in the collector's office worked practically all night getting the properties which were listed to be sold for their tax titles in shape for the auctioneer today.

There were about 4000 parcels of land on which the taxes had not been paid, and as the auctioneer ready for the sale, the city collector began to sell the properties. The sale of the properties began to buy in the properties.

There were three women buyers in the collectors rooms on the second floor of the City Hall Annex today when the sales were going on.

Collector McMorrow figured that at the rate the properties were being disposed of, not more than \$100,000 worth would be passed today by the buyers. The remainder will be sold tomorrow and any properties on which the taxes have not been paid will be taken over by the city.

Mr. McMorrow, it will be remembered, has been in favor of the city's using some of the idle money in the treasury from year to year to invest in these tax titles and thereby have the city make this money on which but 2 per cent is collected from the banks, earn from 6 to 8 per cent. He believes it would do away with tax title buying which has become a regular business in Boston and one against which nearly every city collector has protested.

Up to noon yesterday the indebtedness to the city on taxes on real estate had been reduced to \$546,000 from the original sum of \$2,000,000.

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Bound

If the electric service was discontinued when you went away, let us know a few days before you return from your vacation.

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CURRENT BUSINESS IN WOOL MARKET WITHOUT FEATURE

Trade Is Looking Forward to
Colonial Sales in London—
Keen Buying Expected

The wool trade of the world is looking forward to the opening of the colonial sales in London, Sept. 4, and to the opening of the sales in the various markets of Australia a little later in the month.

For the moment, business is generally dull, as might be expected for the last week in August, although the long continued period of dullness in which wool in the United States has been subjected has resulted in a steadily easing level of values for the raw material, with its concomitant depression of allied markets of tops, yarns, and cloth. The truth of the matter undoubtedly has been that the market for wool goods has been temporarily overproduced and the pause in operations in raw materials has been only the natural consequence of this fact.

Reports from the goods markets now coming to hand seem to indicate a more liquid condition of affairs than has been in evidence for some time past, both with respect to goods and to credits. Lately there has been a movement in goods for the fall and winter trade, clothing houses coming into the market for fair-size lots of goods, latterly, although this action has been brought about in some measure, doubtless, by a reduction in prices, more or less in line with the falling prices for raw materials, and the increasing sales, however, shows that the market is not at the point of saturation, as many have believed to be the fact; on the contrary, it would appear that there is a fair business possible at a price which the trade would find reasonable and so the wool market looks forward with increasing confidence to the passing of Labor Day, after which business in the lightweight season has ordinarily commenced to improve very noticeably and especially by the latter part of September.

Effects of Sales Abroad
The coming sales in London will offer some 226,000 bales over a selling period of 19 days. Should this series open generally on a high note, the prophets of Bradford have predicted, at slightly higher rates, more especially on merinos, than the rates at the closing of the last London series, and suspended July 9, then the reaction upon the market in the United States would undoubtedly be favorable, even though the value of wools in the United States might show no immediate appreciation.

Of more interest to the American trade, however, will be the opening of the season in Australia because of the fact that the selection of wools in that market and more particularly of merinos, will be considerably better than that in London, where many of the wools offered will be fast and season wools, or, as in the case of merinos and probably of the finer crossbreds, wools held in speculation which absolutely refused to lower their limits at the last sales. It is by no means unlikely that a fair proportion of these latter wools, without doubt, London on account of the high limits placed upon them have been sold in the interim to go into matchings for the country and the Continent.

It is a somewhat curious fact that fairly large weights of matchings and shirtings have been sold in the last few weeks for this market and apparently at prices fully as high as prevailed here, if not indeed, slightly higher, for similar wools.

Continued Buying
The Continent is expected to be a fairly keen buyer for wool, both in London and in the colonies. The recovery of the franc from the low point to which it had fallen has led many to the belief that prices will be fairly well maintained at London, so far as the limits of the French buyers are concerned. France has been the chief operator in Buenos Aires during the last month, according to advices recently received, which say that stocks in the local market Aug. 21 amounted to 14,127 tons, compared with 14,429 tons on the corresponding date last year. The extent to which stocks have been depleted in Buenos Aires this year further indicated by the fact that only 14,670 bales were exported in July, compared with 33,000 in the same month last year.

The Bradford home trade is still reported dull, but the export business has kept up very well, the Board of Trade returns for the seven months' period ending July 31 showing total exports of woolen cloths amounting to 69,365,500 square yards, compared with 66,740,000 square yards in the like period of 1922.

These figures, however, do not reveal the despair among the manufacturers of the West Riding, although it must be admitted that the exports of tops, worsted yarns, molar yarns and other specialties have shown a marked decline as compared with 1923. On the whole, however, the position of Yorkshire is sounder than four years ago.

Recent Sales Limited
Current sales in the American seaboard and inland markets have been limited during the last week. Some business is noted especially in South American low lustre crossbred wools in tops from the same wool. Argentine luster Lincoln has been sold at 18 cents in the grease in bond and tops of the best description at similar wools at 67 to 68 cents, while some tops of similar grade from New Zealand wool have brought 70 cents. Fine Australian wools have been sold at varying prices, good to choice 64-70s bringing all the way from \$1.12 to \$1.22, clean basis, in bond, according to the respective necessities of the seller or buyer. Good French combing territory wools have been sold at \$1.20 to \$1.25, clean basis, in the original bags and half-blood combing \$1.15 to \$1.17. Some 60s Montevideo have been sold at 49 cents and some 55-60s at 48 cents, or, respectively, 81 and 85 cents, clean basis, in bond. Sales of quarter and three-eighths combing (50s and 55s) have been few. Scoured wools also have been rather slow of sale. Nolls are slow but steady.

Texas growers are beginning to shear the autumn clip of wools and are looking out at sea as to what they will be able to get for it, as are the wool buyers as well.

DOMESTIC MINES TO BE LISTED ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The sale of the balance of Dome Mines Company, Ltd., treasury stock to London interests will be announced soon, it is expected. Final arrangements for listing Dome Mines stock on the Kaffir section of the London Stock Exchange have been completed. The delay has been due to uncertainty regarding the stock split. At first it was arranged on a 4-for-1 basis. At the annual meeting a 2-for-1 split was decided on.

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Although freight revenue increased 23 per cent, there was a slight decrease in passenger receipts, and total operating revenues of \$1,370,633 increased only 15 per cent over July, 1922. The increase, however, was due to higher wages and other factors, so that the ratio of operating expenses to gross revenue was 74.85 per cent, compared with 73.95 per cent, in July last year. The net railway operating income was \$274,146, compared with \$335,417, a decrease of \$60,971.

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LARGE FERTILIZER CONCERN REPORTS A SMALL SURPLUS

American Agricultural Chemical
Earns \$1.76 Share on Pre-
ferred—Finances Sound

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has issued its report for the year ended June 30 last, showing a net profit after fixed charges of \$501,481. This is equivalent to \$1.76 a share earned on \$28,455,200 preferred stock and compares with a net loss of \$1,124,071 in the previous year.

Figures of the income accounts for the year ended June 30 compare:

	1923	1922
Net inc after taxes	\$6,306,129	\$5,234,143
Total income	6,306,129	5,234,143
Interest, divs, etc.	1,041,127	4,022,771
Reserves	1,762,891	2,335,442
Net profits	501,481	1,124,071
Surplus	501,481	1,124,071
Inv. adj. & reserve	114,864,944	1,545,890
Surplus June 30	115,366,425	1,545,890

*Deficit.
Consolidation of the following:
Res. bad & doubtful receivables, \$3,241,181
Inv. adj. July 1, 1922, 1,802,262
Res. unamort bond dis. & exps., 2,168,352
Res. for fed. taxes & contingents, 1,250,900
Spec. rec. for adjust. of prop. val., 5,155,362
Res. for losses on sundry invest., 475,850
Miscellaneous add., 79,827

Robert S. Bradley, chairman, says in part to stockholders: In view of the continuance of abnormal conditions, the directors have decided to write down the company's assets and equipment not actually necessary to the present or future needs of the business to their estimated sales value. Several properties have recently been sold, others have been substituted by more modern plants, or by a rearrangement of manufacturing facilities, and the result has been a disposal of assets and equipment not actually necessary to the present or future needs of the business to their estimated sales value.

Plants in Good Condition
The operating plants of your company have been maintained in excellent condition and are believed to be second to none in the industry. Their replacement value is without doubt substantially in excess of their book value. The Charlotte Harbor Northern Railway Company is constantly increasing its earning power and is maintained in a high state of efficiency, as shown by its present operating ratio of 45.14 per cent.

As stated in the report to the stockholders for the year ended June 30, 1922, your company's phosphate mining properties in Florida were then placed on the books at a valuation of 20 cents per ton of phosphate rock in the ground and at the same time an amount equal to the difference between this valuation and the cost of these properties was deducted from good will, brands and trade-marks account. The balance of this item of good will was subsequently written down to \$1, at which nominal figure it still stands, although representing an asset of great actual value to your company. The mining properties consist of 106,000 acres of land, estimated by actual survey to contain more than 90,000,000 tons of phosphate rock, and assure to your company an abundant supply of this basic raw material for many decades to come. The phosphate rock industry is still suffering from the consequences of the war which have curtailed both domestic and foreign demand for this material, but your directors have not felt that this situation, which may prove temporary, justifies the present time any change in the book value of these properties as determined in 1912 upon the basis of actual sales of similar properties.

Financial Position Sound
The current financial position of your company is sound. After deducting all of the above-mentioned reserves from the balance sheet, current assets exceed current liabilities by \$37,550,672, or a ratio of 3.44 to 1. Current assets exceed current liabilities by \$37,550,672, or a ratio of 3.44 to 1. Current assets exceed current liabilities by \$37,550,672, or a ratio of 3.44 to 1.

Prospects for the future of the industry appear more encouraging in some sections. In those districts where the farmers were most seriously affected by the consequences of deflation, notably the Cotton Belt of the south, in the potato district of Aroostook County, Maine, and on the Island of Cuba, agricultural conditions show improvement and the farmers seem more encouraged.

While no definite forecast of the yield of the present cotton crop can safely be made at this time, owing to the uncertainties of damage during the rest of the season, satisfactory prices seem reasonably assured. The Government's estimate of the 1923 cotton crop of the country indicates a large decrease from that of 1922, and higher prices are already reflecting this shortage. The crop in Aroostook County, Maine, promises to be normal and of good quality, and it is expected that growers will realize higher prices than they received a year ago. Agricultural conditions in Cuba are much improved in consequence of the advance of prices in raw sugars which, during the past season, averaged 100 per cent or more over those obtained the previous year.

It cannot be said, however, that the fertilizer industry in general is yet on a really sound basis. Competition is keen and the selling methods are practiced which are not in accord with good business principles.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Receipts, prices, and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle.—Receipts, 9000; native beef steers and yearlings, generally steady; top matured steers, \$12.50; best yearlings, \$12.50; numerous loads weights, bullocks, \$12.50; bulk native beef steers and yearlings, \$9.50 to \$11.00; westerns, steady to strong, 11 loads of western grassers, \$7.15 to \$7.75; better grades, stock, \$7.15; weak; vealers, steady; canners, full weak; bulls, steady; weak stockers and feeders, strong; 2½ yearling cows, \$8.00; canners, \$2.75 to \$3.00; packers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; 1½ yearling cows, \$2.75 to \$3.00; packers, \$2.75 to \$3.

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The OLSSON ROOFING Co.
 AURORA, ILLINOIS
 Dealers and Contractors of high-grade roofings
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 Specialties: Rubber-oid built-up asphalt roofings
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 Dry Goods, Millinery, Ready-to-Wear
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 everything to wear for women
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 We repair all makes of batteries, starters,
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C. L. SCHNEIDER
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 STATIONERY—ENGRAVING—PRINTING
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The Swiss Shop
 Blouses, Negligees,
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Bird's-Eye View of the Liberal State

Politics and Progress: A Survey of the Problems of Today

By Ramsay Muir
London: Methuen and Co. Ltd., 28, 6d. net.

In a compact volume of scarce two hundred pages, Mr. Ramsay Muir has given us a bird's-eye view of the Liberal State, as he and his Manchester friends see it. The author has endeavored to raise this Liberal State above the grasp of the impractical and resentful theories of Marxian Socialism, and to free it from what seems to him the clogging "stability" of the Conservatives. His state is an infant prodigy that would dare to stand alone. And, in order to testify of its strength and intelligence, we are given a backward vista of the past achievements of Liberalism from the birth of the party in 1832. It is a goodly vision and history verifies the actuality of the reforms achieved, but we do not like his claim to isolated achievement for Liberalism in the direction of reform. Yet Mr. Muir tries to justify that isolation in his first chapter by describing the impasse of the political parties in 1832 as a triangle, Conservative, Labor, and Liberal, the three sides of which are incompatible with each other, their watchwords being Stability (Conservatism), Equality (Labor), and Liberty (Liberalism). But are they, as ideas, so incompatible? Is it not, perhaps, more true that the claim to isolated achievement of each as a party makes them appear incompatible and hides their real relationship?

An Ideal Liberal State

As coherent parts of a successfully governed state, they surely each have their right place. Indeed the second chapter of Mr. Muir's volume, which gives us the picture of this ideal Liberal State, brings out the interesting idea that the proper representation of Labor in the coming era is as a self-governing industrial council, under the protection of the government, and not as a political party in Parliament. From the mixture of theory and achievement which go to make up the volume, this idea does stand out and compel attention.

Thus we should have Conservatism and Liberalism facing each other again, one of the chief items of their programs being (according to the claims of Liberalism in this book): "The protection of the 'Industrial Labor Council'—the freedom and progress of the working people of the country. Such a situation almost thrills us with expectancy. And yet, in the last chapter which deals with 'the immediate tasks of reform' with momentous problems of finance such as capital levy, land taxation, free trade, with education, unemployment, European politics, the League of Nations (a great favorite with Mr. Muir), there is a paragraph in praise of the Conservative Party, even as an opponent whose efforts would, at any rate, demand consideration.

As to Conservative Ideals

Although discussion of Conservative ideals may not have been within the scope of the author's purpose, we feel that a more definite acknowledgment of them would have added value to the book in its prophetic aspect. For, after all, the Conservatives today represent a great body of people in the Nation who have had considerably more connection with the real achievements of Liberal reform than mere party opposition. If we consider the "Stability" of Conservatism as standing for experience and the wisdom born of it, that would be a rock on which the inspirational impulses of Liberalism toward liberty could safely build; and the two together would form the very kind of government needed to bring into being a representative, self-governing industrial council, through which the watchword of Labor—"Equality"—could be more practically defined.

It is not by the continued opposition of these three elements, but by their harmonious coalescing, that we

A Great Engineer of the Seventeenth Century

Vauban

This is by no means the first biography of Vauban that has been written, but it is the longest, but it is undoubtedly well worth reading. No one who wishes to understand Louis XIV's reign can afford to neglect Vauban, and M. Daniel Halévy, in the little volume just published in his "Cahiers Verts" series, has given us an account of the man and his works which for conciseness and lucidity would be hard to equal.

By what subtlety of the biographer's skill M. Halévy has contrived to paint so clear a picture on so small a canvas is not for us to know; but one wonders, at the end of the 200 short pages which comprise this life of Vauban, how one has learned in so short a time so much about the individuality of that highly individual engineer. Yet there is nothing impressionistic about the author's treatment of his subject. On the contrary, he is thorough, analytical and methodical. But he goes straight to the essentials and deals with them in that workmanlike fashion so characteristic of those who use the French language with mastery and skill.

It is noticeable that practically no reference is made by M. Halévy to Vauban's private life. Even his wife and children are merely mentioned by name, and there is no indication of his social or recreative interests. So little, however, of the man's life was spent away from duty that it is doubtful if his omission in any way affects the story of his character and career. Vauban's unflagging enthusiasm for his work, his arduous and incessant travels among the frontier fortresses

feel Mr. Ramsay Muir's conclusion may be justified:

"The ultimate inspiration of this ideal is the same as it has always been, a belief in liberty as the surest means of securing human progress; and for that reason the aims of the



Anthony Trollope

Anthony Trollope's Play

The Noble Jilt: A Comedy

By Anthony Trollope
Trollope, Edited by Michael Sadleir
1st ed. London: Constable, 25s. net.

The recent publication of Anthony Trollope's one excursion into drama, "The Noble Jilt," has been confined to 500 copies, an indication that those responsible for this resurrection do not consider that the appeal is likely to be an extended one. Beautifully bound and printed, the cover a facsimile of Trollope's novel, adapted from the play entitled "Can You Forgive Her?" it will certainly be read with interest and preserved by all fortunate enough to possess it, as a literary curiosity. Written in 1850, "The Noble Jilt" was submitted by Trollope to his friend, George Bartley, the actor, who was forced to admit that no theater manager was likely to accept it. The next 13 years were he prolific in output in the line of fiction; at the end of which time, when the Barchester novels had won for their author general recognition and applause, a book appeared from his pen, entitled "Can You Forgive Her?" in which can be traced the plot and some of the characters of the discarded play, although greatly altered, enlarged upon and improved.

Mr. Michael Sadleir, who has written a preface to the play, is of opinion that Trollope's writings would never have succeeded for the theater. "The limitations of dramatic form cramped him intolerably. Those paragraphs of analysis which in his novels make so clear and convincing the motives of his characters, the repetition of phrase, the quiet succession of hints by which in narrative he could reveal the slow developments of impulse have no place in drama."

Reading "The Noble Jilt," and remembering how the principal delight of Trollope's novels is to be found in his dry and searching comments on the constant wars in which he was called upon to play his all-important role, left him but little time for enjoying the leisure and amenities of home life. Leisure was a word which had no meaning for Vauban. Wholeheartedly and unreservedly he gave of his best to his country, and France will not forget in a hurry all that it owes to his devotion and skill. Although much of his time was spent in the destructive pursuits of war, his main interest lay in the task of building that system of impregnable fortresses which alone could make his country safe. But this was not all. Vauban, despite his relatively humble origin, his lack of culture and the entirely practical nature of his calling, was a patriot of a farseeing and philosophical kind and never hesitated to criticize, in his blunt, outspoken fashion, any policy of the King and his ministers which he regarded as reactionary or stupid.

It is impossible, in the limited space at our disposal, to touch upon the many and varied aspects of Vauban's life and character, dealt with by M. Halévy; but we can confidently recommend this brilliant little work to the attention of our readers.

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Liberal of today are not in conflict with the aims of the Liberal of 1830 or of 1880, but are the natural outcome and sequel of earlier aspirations and achievements."

Though slender, the volume is important in a prophetic as well as in a retrospective sense, and the theorizing is balanced by a discussion of practical detail which shows that vision and accomplishment are true partners in the author's mental makeup.

Aspects of American Literary History

American Ballads and Songs

Collected and Edited by Louise Pound
Pound, The Modern Student's Library
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.

The Autobiography of David Crockett

With an Introduction by Hamlin Garland
Garland, The Modern Student's Library
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.

American Prose Masters

By W. C. Brownell
Brownell, The Modern Student's Library
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.

David Crockett's Autobiography

And again, in the Autobiography of David Crockett, now republished in the Modern Student's Library, the backwoodsman towers with a new world courage and unassuming candor. David Crockett writes with the help of a literary mentor, he admits, and that is the reason his narrative lags at times. He is a combination of sturdy doggedness and of unflinching brutality. Honesty and ruthlessness were combinations probably more prevalent then than now. There is a charming naïveté in Crockett's reiteration "I know this isn't really important, but if I should ever be President you would like to know it."

Yet this is not merely candor. For there is a strong element of conceit in the woodsman. He sought political office with the persistence and petulance of a spoiled boy. In his

shooting lariat, he is the knight of American balladry. He is a picturesque descendant of Daniel Boone and David Crockett, and legend attributes to him all of the frontier swagger and ruthlessness that stamped the defenders of the clearings.

Many of the old English and Scottish ballads that migrated with the early settlers have become platitudinized editions of the original versions and, in the transition from one locality to another, have lost the literary finish that gave them dignity. But, although the imported ballads have dropped into a decadence, native folk songs have replaced them with the vigor of the pioneer and the lyric beauty of the Indian lament and Negro "spiritual."

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Miss Keun's Incredible Wanderings

My Adventures in Bolshevik Russia

By Odette Keun
Keun, The Modern Student's Library
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.50.

This remarkable book is an account of a journey, taken by reason of "force majeure," from Constantinople to Moscow, in the summer of 1921. It is written by a lady who was born in Constantinople, of Dutch parentage, and who ordinarily expresses herself in French, the language in which the account of her adventures in Russia originally appeared. In this English version of her book she shows a command of vivid and explicit, if unusual, phraseology.

The story of Miss Keun's own adventures is liberally interspersed with others and which, it is to be feared, she has used without always having subjected them to critical examination. To take an example: a Georgian witness in Petrograd. She was imprisoned with a number of other women, all of whom were called out of the cell one night, leaving the Princess alone in the darkness. On rushing to the window, she saw them driven forward with blows to a canvas-covered lorry. The Princess then described in considerable detail how they were led to a field, what was said to them there and exactly what happened to them. But a more serious realization of little except pain as a result of her search is the predominant characteristic of the book. Yet one must feel that her wholly distorted and unwholesome point of view is largely responsible.

In a Soviet Jail

Unfinished Tales from a Russian Prison

By Marguerite E. Harrison
Harrison, New York: George H. Doran Co., \$2.

Imprisoned in a Soviet jail for nearly two years, the author of this book found ample opportunity to know the actual conditions of the much-discussed Russian Bolshevik prison. She has presented her impressions in a group of realistic tales, each of which is a story of some one of her companion prisoners. The stories have all the elements of fiction, yet the characters and incidents are drawn strictly from life—life turned into strange channels by overwhelming pressure. The sordidness, the cruelty, the privations of such a life are described vividly and straightforwardly by Mrs. Harrison. One realizes that she knew these people and loved them, for she tells their stories with intimate frankness and sincerity. The reader, sitting in his comfortable home, can hardly believe that he is reading of real human beings; rather, they seem characters conjured by a fantastic imagination. The worst part of it all is that every story ends the same way with the guard saying laconically, "Pack your things." The prisoners are led away one by one to an unknown fate and consequently the book itself ends when Miss Harrison is commanded to pack her things and is taken away.

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quaint aphorisms he is the progenitor of Mark Twain and Artemus Ward; and his speech is twanged with picturesque phrases. "His heart flutters like a duck in a puddle," and he is as ingenious in his exploits as in his figures of speech. He spent a night in climbing up and down an oak tree to keep himself from freezing, and his electioneering was well-planned, however casual it may have seemed. "His fame is securely woven into the history of the border and with all his faults he will remain an almost perfect embodiment of the American trail-maker," concludes Hamlin Garland, in the introduction.

American Prose Masters

In the third of the series of American literary classics, W. C. Brownell, with an introduction by Stuart P. Sherman, analyzes according to rationalistic standards the "American Prose Masters" from Cooper to Henry James. Mr. Brownell is not a Puritan, but an "idealistic realist," who pleads for higher literary standards than those current today. He writes with a cold tenacity that is penetrating and rational, impatient of intellectual sluggishness and wasted literary facilities. Before his piercing scrutiny, Hawthorne falls by the way, as "a nature without enthusiasm, a mind unenriched by acquisition and an imagination that is in general the prey of the fancy rather than the servant of the will." And Poe is condemned for like reasons. Mr. Brownell's style is aphoristic and concise and he never exaggerates for the effect.

Despite the fact that he names the prose masters whom he will discuss, the "world is his stage" and the argument is enriched by disquisitions into the literary values of every country; then he returns to his field to summarize: "The truth is that our fiction is in a period of transition which perhaps is necessarily hostile to spontaneity and favorable to the artificial. And the decline of creative imagination in literature is . . . distinctly traceable to his field to summarize: 'The truth is that our fiction is in a period of transition which perhaps is necessarily hostile to spontaneity and favorable to the artificial. And the decline of creative imagination in literature is . . . distinctly traceable to his field to summarize: 'The truth is that our fiction is in a period of transition which perhaps is necessarily hostile to spontaneity and favorable to the artificial. 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THE HOME FORUM

The Old Gentleman Becomes a Tourist

FOLLOWING a peremptory tap the old gentleman entered and with an imperious gesture waved away the eager hand which I reached out for the yellowed pamphlets which I saw peeping out from the crook of his elbow. Nor did he unwind his muffer, deposit his faded hat upon the table, or request Peter to take his siesta upon the floor instead of in the one chair which my visitor usually fancied. "Busy?" he queried. "Not too much so," I admitted, and awaited developments.

"In all my seventy-five years," he said—and as he spoke he placed the books on a table and covered them over with a pile of newspapers lest my attention should be distracted from his words—"I have never explored this city of my birth. 'We never do,' I murmured. 'I have sailed the Seine, the Rhine, the Danube, the Mississippi and the Yangtze, but never have I crossed the East River save in a ferry boat or over a bridge; the Harlem is to me but a division, and the Hudson, well,' he admitted reluctantly, 'the Hudson is a little better known. It is a mistake,' he went on in his didactic way, 'to explore foreign shores when the boundaries of Manhattan Island are little short of mysteries, and any westerner can render you speechless with a single question.' 'All right,' he said, 'a preliminary.'—I suggested gently, 'To a trip around the island on a boat,' he cried, and set his ancient hat upon his head.

We walked to Broadway and took an open trolley car. The old gentleman made the single statement of the trip. "When that place was built somewhere in the first few years of the last century the city fathers thought it a waste to use good marble for the back, so they confined that goodly stone to the front and sides, and used sandstone for the elevation that would face the open country and the farms; for, said they, the city would never reach farther north than that." At the Battery we passed Castle Garden which was once a fort and then a place of entertainment where Jenny Lind sang, then a landing place for immigrants, and now the Aquarium, and found the boat which was to enlighten our abysmal ignorance of our own city. She was not at all distinctive and was called the Tourist, and which was enough to smother any enthusiasm which we might have had to spare, and before we started a gentleman with a megaphone came to us and pleaded for our presence in the stern, for, said he, the strong east wind will carry away your hats and my voice so I wish to do my talking in the stern.

Whereupon the old gentleman with his old-fashioned courtesy explained that we were not exactly unacquainted

with the city, and as for our hats we would hold them on. That point settled and the boat nearly full, we set sail up the East River with Governors Island to the right and numberless docks to the left, and so we passed under Brooklyn Bridge, where my father used to take me for a Sunday walk from Brooklyn into the downtown districts of New York. And then past the old Navy Yard, and under the other bridges, past Blackwells Island, strangely neat and beautiful, and on into the Harlem River.

Here my friend, who had maintained a deep silence, remarked, "Did you notice the Woolworth Tower when we were somewhere between it and the gilded dome of the World Building? Just like the pictures you see in children's books of castles in the clouds, or like a cathedral seen in the distance, the blue of the sky behind it. It dominates the city not only by its height but by its beauty." And then he mused awhile, and we were long past Spuyten Duyvel Bridge and into the Hudson before he spoke again. He just sat and took in with eager eyes the shores of his native city, and he chuckled and gazed at the busses high up on the Drive and made a few joking remarks about the coast line of his birthplace.

"I'll be climbing the Statue of Liberty next," he chuckled, "except to the Bronx Zoo." We were off Twenty-Third Street now and in line with the Metropolitan Tower, by whose clock all of us in the square set our watches until the leaves of the late spring hide it from our sight.

The Woolworth Building is not nearly as attractive from the west. Even from Fulton Market, in the early morning, touched by the rising sun, it is a gorgeous sight. But here you see it from the back, and its two lengthy wings take away from its charm immeasurably. We were now past the Palisades, not to speak of Weehawken, where my grandmother used to take the children for the summer and wander in the Elysian Fields, and from the Metropolitan it was not a long trip back to the Battery and the landing stage again.

Only once did the guide come to us with a last plea about our hats, the wind, his voice, and a gentle hint that the lady downstairs had all kinds of refreshments for the wearied traveler.

He finished by saying that he did not like to disturb New Yorkers if any were around, but he was simply compelled by an overwhelming sense of duty to see that the passengers disembarked with a complete store of knowledge, and the attitude of us who clunk to the bow was a direct bar to the acquisition of anything except a coat of tan and unenlightened eyesight. The old gentleman continued to hold his extraordinary hat with both hands, and with the ends of his fingers flying over his shoulders, he regarded the remarking man with a dignified gaze as was possible under the circumstances. Finally he said, and as he had used this tone to me times without number I could well understand the feeling which it engendered.

"Young man, I was born in this city seventy-five years ago on Bleeker Street. Can you say as much?"

As the young man could not, with truth, admit anything of the kind there seemed little more to say.

Crossing the Battery, again, I asked about the pamphlets which he had left upon my table, mysteriously covered. "What are they about, how old are they, and when do you think I am going to find the time to look at them if you join the tourist ranks and drag me around like this?"

"They deal with the China Seas," he chuckled the old gentleman, "the China Seas, the west coast of Borneo, the Straits of Sunda. One is the cruise of the Cuddalore in 1761, and there is the voyage of the Flying Eagle." He clutched my arm. "Why the hurry?" he said mildly. "There is no time like the present," I answered firmly. "That is a good old adage."

"But a better one," retorted the old gentleman, and here he made a remarkable leap for his hat, which had joined the wind in an effort to fly back to the river, "is that tomorrow is another day."

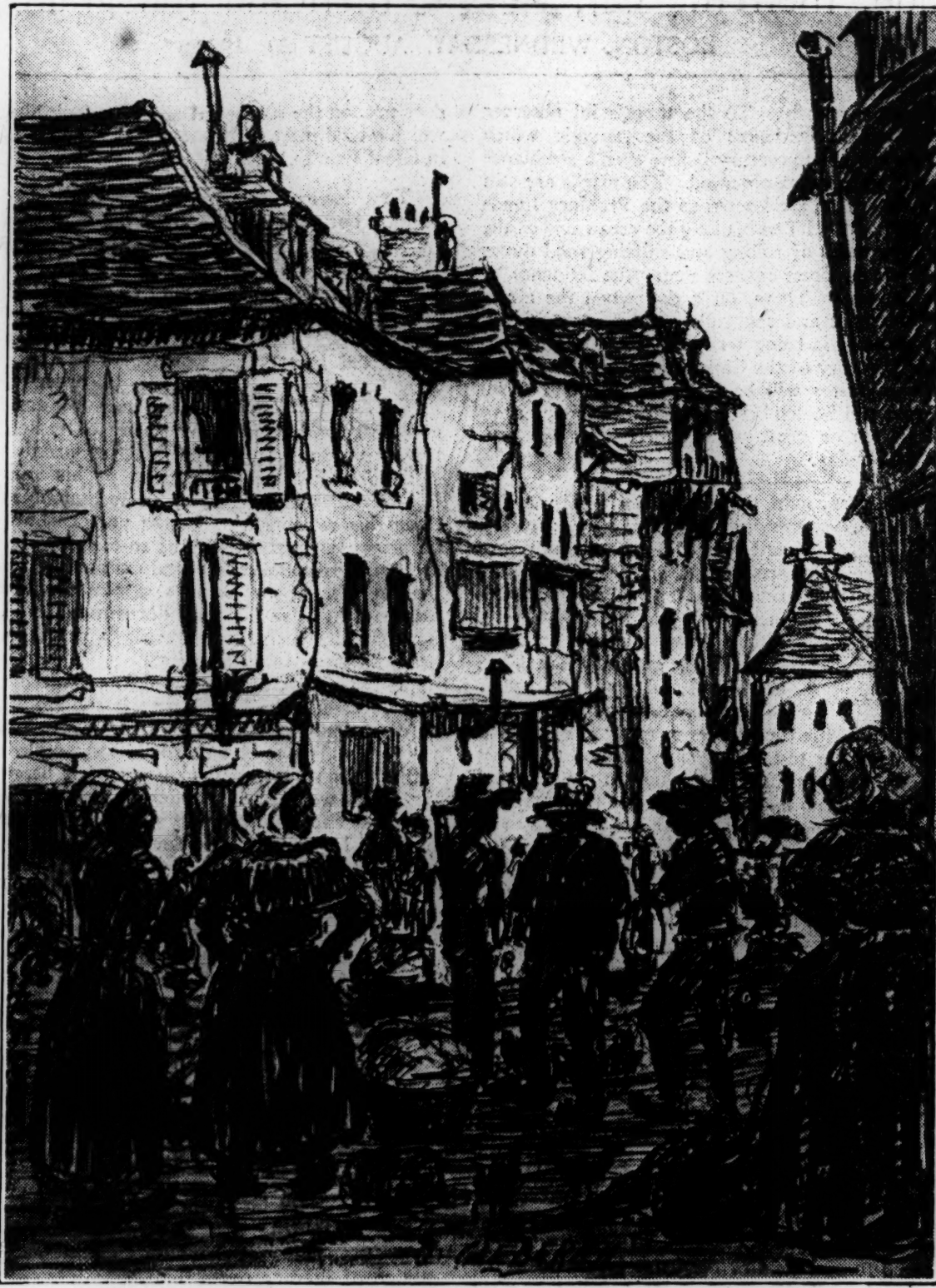
R. L. A.

Unforgettable Children

Another dream child, too, belongs to George Eliot—the child that Silas Marner found on his hearth-stone, one winter evening, whose shining curls he at first mistook for his stolen gold come back to him again. But in the end of the hard coin with the familiar resisting outline, his fingers encountered soft warm curls, the gold that was to soften, not harden, his heart.

At the thought of bright babes that soften the hearts of strong men, there flashes on the eye across the centuries the very different picture in which Homer makes us behold great Hector, all dreadfully girt in his war-harness, taking his little son in his arms before going into battle—little Astyanax, "like unto a beautiful star." But the child, "dismayed at his dear father's aspect, in dread at the bronze, and at the horsehair crest that he beheld nodding fiercely from the helmet's top," shrinks from him and cries for his nurse, and Hector and Andromache laugh together, and the father takes off the dreadful headgear, so that the child is no longer afraid, and tossing him in his arms, prays aloud to Zeus that old human prayer—so seldom answered—that he may become a better man than his father!

To some extent, back again through time, we must not forget our little friend, Alice, the type of all lonely children who "make up things" out of the wonderland of their fancy, and, being so lonely, make friends of the very furniture, and fairy tales even out of sofas—like the boy in Stevenson's "child's garden." It would be ungrateful to forget such still older friends as Sandford and Merton, Tom



Market Day in Morlaix

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Brown, and the boy who has stood so long upon the burning deck. Then there are the naughty children like Budger and Todger, the mischievous like Filbertigibbet in Kenilworth, and gentle children who make goodness almost as fascinating as naughtiness, such as Timothy of the Quest and Little Lord Fauntleroy.

Then there is the rosy group of children that pulled at Charlotte's skirts while she was cutting bread, and made Werther think that she never before looked so charming as when surrounded by all this chubby clamour.

There are, doubtless, other groups of children one might think of, but there is one group of all we cannot forget, that sacred little group that years ago in Judea brought down so tender a blessing upon all children. "Children."

Sweet Briar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor Down by the old gray fence you grow, Near the great syringa in bridal white. Many yesterdays have passed since you were cradled there.

In mother earth, by loving hands, Now far-reaching are your arms of lacy green.

Reaching out and up with arms of clutching fingerlets, Do you dream of fulfillment?

Half hidden, shy, pink blossoms, Like quaint, fragile maidens of long ago, Play hide and seek on your prickly sprays.

Yet they are not your lasting beauty! Theirs not the charm that holds the hearts of men.

Theirs not the fragrance drifting sweet Which is beloved of those who dream.

Hidden in your leafy dress, The magic perfume lies, Attar of homeliness—of love—and gentle content!

Jessie M. Woodford.

Chaucer

Chaucer belongs to the main stream of European thought and is not insular. The tale of Troy concerned the origins of both Rome and Britain; Virgil and Geoffrey of Monmouth and many others narrated how fugitives from Troy had laid the foundations of western civilization, and Chaucer is concerned with that legendary material which binds England to the Continental system rather than with that which differentiates it.

A really great poet can scarcely be produced except in a great age. However original a man, his genius may be, he requires a vigorous and powerful society to provide him with his material and a genuine breath of inspiration to kindle him into a flame. Chaucer, though he seems from our distance to stand so much alone, was, in reality, the product of such a distinguished age and was himself only the most eminent among numerous contemporaries.—Lillian Winstanley.

SATURDAY is market day in Morlaix and, as Morlaix is the important town of the Department of Finistère, it means that on Saturday all the countryside comes Morlaix-ward. Vegetables, fish and flowers; eggs, milk, and cheeses are sold in the big covered market, place live stock in the square above the town, and in the tree shaded parkway before the Hotel de Ville and in the open square which leads from it there are gay little stands filled with laces, dress materials, household articles and even old furniture.

Chickens, children and dogs innumerable run in and out among the busy groups, and carts drawn by donkeys are driven heedlessly through the trading crowds.

For the tourist the town is one of the most interesting of Finistère. There are wonderful houses of gray stone with heavy overhanging roofs and casement windows. One house with a temporary residence of the Duchess Anne who fortunately for the pride of every Breton, has left her traditional footprints throughout the peninsula. Another house, a somber stone building whose gothic windows look down on the river, is pointed out as the resting place of Mary Queen of Scots when she landed at Morlaix on her way to wed the Frankish king.

A Boer Home

The three-roomed mud-walled house in which the old couple lived stood close to a small stream behind a row of peach-trees. Every year from these trees they took a thank-offering of dried fruit to the Thanksgiving at Harmonia, and year by year they had beaten the stones of the peaches into the earthen floor of the living-room.

Every morning Deltje sprinkled this floor with clear water from the stream, and swept it with a stiff broom. . . .

The living-room, with its three chairs strung with thongs of leather, its table scrubbed a bright yellow with the yellow-bush that grew on the mountainside, and its gaily painted wagon-box, was a small square room with a half-door opening on to the yard behind the peach-trees. This was the only door the house possessed, for the doorways between the living-room and the kitchen and the bedroom were empty.

The partition wall, like the outer walls built of mud, did not go up to the eaves and that roof, but ended, within reach, in a flat ledge on which pumpkins, . . . little bags of seed, bars of home-made soap and water-candles, and various odds and ends were stored. From the rafters dangled a row of dried meales, and just outside the door was the worn meale-stamper, cut out of a tree-trunk and shaped like an hour-glass in which the meales were pounded into meal.

There was one window, in the wall opposite the half-door. It had no glass, and was closed by an unpainted wooden shutter. Built into the wall between the living-room and the bedroom were three small shelves, and here Deltje kept their few treasures: her Bible, two cups and saucers, thick and heavy, with roses like red cabages around them; a little pink mug, with "A Present for a Good Girl" letters of gold on one side of the

handle, and a golden Crystal Palace on the other; a green and red-crocheted wool mat, . . . an ostrich egg and a small box, lined with blue satin and covered with rows of little shells round an inch-square mirror. This was the pride of their simple hearts, and these, after fifty years of life together, were their treasures.—Pauline Smith, in "The Adelphi."

The Pears of the Senators

There is no park in the world more restful than the Luxembourg, at Paris. . . . There are the vistas of the dome of the Pantheon to be exactly sighted along the alleys of clipped chestnuts. The gay beds of flowers are backed by pomegranates with gnarled old trunks and fresh foliage ranged in their huge boxes around the sunken garden, and it is necessary to see how many of them show, even when the season is over, the blazing scarlet of scattered tiny flowers. In the center the great fountain is rimmed with children launching their ships. On one terrace the music may be playing to its crowd of listeners seated under the trees.

On the other side one finds the row of bronze statues of dancing nymphs and piping shepherds and other figures of a jolly rusticity, the fenced rose garden, and the veteran players of croquet whose crafty address demands some moments of respectful admiration. . . . Over beyond, past the airy where the mysteries of the bee-keepers' art may be learned, is the best place to watch the tamed pigeons and sparrows as they take pellets of bread from the fingers of their friends. And, finally, in the remote corner, there are the pears of the senators.

I had my first view of these wonderful fruits when I was a schoolboy and somebody told me then that they were strictly reserved for the senators of France. In my imagination I saw those august beings solemnly eating those pears every day for luncheon. All my own hoarded pocket-money I would gladly have given for a single one of those supernal delicacies. There was something in the solemn austerity of the great grilles which defended the espaliers, so rigidly trained that all the flowing curves of the trees have conformity to a series of perpendicular and horizontal lines, where every leaf seems to be counted and every rare fruit to embody at least a year of patient tending in the past—that suggested a flavor at once nectarous and ambrosial; for I had just learned of the charms of classic mythology, and the espaliers convinced me at first advantage that the gods of Olympus had no senators of France.

Never have I visited Paris, since without going to inspect the pears of the senators, and for years I have resolutely turned my back on those destroyers of the ideals of youth who have tried to make me believe that those pears are no better than the ones I bought in the market and that they are not eaten by the senators of France.

During those years I have met senators of France, but never in such intimacy that it seemed proper to ask: "Have you eaten the pears of the Luxembourg Garden?" But now at last my time has come. Since I left France two years ago a friend of mine

The Interpreter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG and inexperienced traveler once found himself in a strange country alone and lacking instruction as to how to proceed. His total ignorance of the language there spoken largely incapacitated him, not only in caring for himself, but in obtaining assistance and proper directions from others. Some well-intentioned helpers, misunderstanding the sign language he employed, gave him wrong directions, which added to his confusion and consternation. Finally, he was led to one who proved to be a reliable interpreter. After receiving directions from the interpreter, the traveler was able to go his way; and, by following the directions, he had no further serious difficulty.

Sooner or later, with each one of us as we journey through the world, we are awakened to the fact that we are indeed strangers in a strange land, sadly in need of a guide or interpreter who understands and can make us understand. True, mankind has not been without helpers; for there are many kind-hearted, unselfish men and women who are devoting their time and energy to the work of endeavoring to lead earth's pilgrims and strangers out of their difficulties. The sincere efforts of the better class of physicians, for example, bespeak their earnest desire to alleviate the sickness of mankind. But the increase, rather than the decrease, in diseases, indicates unmistakably that the schools of medicine are working from a wrong basis, and that they, too, are in need of an interpreter. The consecrated lives of many clergymen have served to steady and give right resolve to the Christian endeavors of many people, who have felt instinctively that the Bible points the way out of all their trials and tribulations. But, at the same time, the preachers' promises of problematical post-mortem relief and release afford poor solace, especially in the face of such Scriptural statements as: "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," and, "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

Surely, the instinctive feeling that the Bible contains the recipe for the healing of all of humanity's ills, is God-inspired. Mary Baker Eddy's assurance of this fact led her continually to seek comfort and guidance in the Scriptures, even while she experienced in vain with material means in her endeavor to find health. Finally, her patient, prayerful perseverance was rewarded; for by means of the spiritual illumination which was shed upon the pages of the Book of books, she was restored to health and strength when all material means had failed.

Mrs. Eddy was not content with the relief from physical ills thus afforded; in fact, the unselfishness and devout desire to help others which prompted her to search for the understanding of the divine Principle and rules that brought forth her healing undoubtedly had much to do with making her receptive to God's healing power and

law. For three years following the spiritual discovery that attended her healing Mrs. Eddy studied the Bible with the deep desire to learn more of God's law, the law which Christ Jesus said he came to fulfill, and in fulfilling which he healed the sick, forgave the sinner by annulling the sin that had bound him, and proved that death is without divine authority by overcoming it.

Writing of her own experience, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 109): "The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing. I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." Mrs. Eddy named her discovery Christian Science, because it is the Science or exact, provable knowledge of the rules of Christianity, preached and practiced by Christ Jesus and his immediate followers. The textbook, the complete title of which is "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has proved to be the long-needed and much-sought-after interpreter. It is indeed, as its title indicates, the "Key" to the Scriptures; for by means of the study of Science and Health and obedience to its spiritual rules of thinking and living, God is interpreted to men; and His very presence and power are proved in the manner prescribed by Christ Jesus: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

It was quite in line with Scriptural precedent and prophecy that a woman, should be the Discoverer of Christian Science. Writing of Eve's experience with the serpent tempter, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 533): "She has already learned that corporeal sense is the serpent. Hence she is first to abandon the belief in the material origin of man and to discern spiritual creation. This hereafter enabled woman to be the mother of Jesus and to behold at the sepulchre the risen Saviour, who was soon to manifest the deathless man of God's creating. This enabled woman to be first to interpret the Scriptures in their true sense, which reveals the spiritual origin of man."

Any honest, humble seeker for Truth can prove for himself that Christian Science does interpret God to man correctly; and that it is the interpreter, the Comforter, promised by the Master.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1923

EDITORIALS

The United States of the World

THE picture drawn by Philip H. Kerr at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, Mass., the other day, is one to inspire hope and give promise of a future more brightly colored than has been envisaged by many of the world's gloomy prophets in the recent past. A United States of the World, binding by the spirit of co-operation all nations and peoples

into a humanity-embracing federation—that is Mr. Kerr's vision of the only solution for the international difficulties at present harassing the world. He believes that the failure of its present methods is forcing the world to work out a new pattern for its future policies, and that the only way in which the world will ever get lasting peace and the reign of law is through the creation of a world state—a state, that is to say, which embraces all nations and whose constitution laws are amenable to the control of all civilized peoples.

It is not merely in the mechanical creation of a federation of states, however, that Mr. Kerr sees the solution of the great problems which beset the world. Organization comes second, he urged; prior to that comes the spirit. In other words, it is not enough merely to work out an intricate system of international government, with penalties and controlling powers to enforce its regulations; there must first be aroused the spirit of human brotherhood among the nations, and the members of the various nations individually, before an organization will be more than a hollow shell, impotent to accomplish anything of moment or to institute any truly worthwhile reform for the betterment of mankind. "It is the moral factor which is going to count in the road of progress toward world peace," declared Mr. Kerr.

From this standpoint it is interesting to see, as Mr. Kerr analyzes the situation, that what the world really needs is not the destruction of imperialism, but the institution of a true sense of imperialism, that is, the attempt to bring the blessings of ordered government where good government does not at present exist. This of itself involves a clearer sense of self-government, in its larger and more unselfish meaning, in order, as Mr. Kerr paraphrases Mr. Lincoln's famous utterance, "That government of the nations, by the nations, for the nations shall be established on the earth." It is not a task for the lover of ease, but a life work for him who is willing nobly to sacrifice himself for the good of his fellow man.

Mr. Kerr particularly sees the creation of this world federation and the arousing of the spirit which must, in his opinion, precede it, as the work of the English-speaking peoples, and of course this means that America must do its part. The ideal which he holds up is an inspiring one, the goal to be attained the highest, perhaps, which can arouse mankind to effort: the furtherance of the salvation of the human race. There is only one way in which this ideal will be realized and this goal achieved, and that is by whole-hearted adherence to unselfish aims and motives. America, with its vast wealth and tremendous power, surely cannot allow the world to suffer the horrors of another war or a world revolution when at least it can throw its weight in the scale of world ideals and world peace.

Ranching on Cape Cod

THE tourist who traverses Cape Cod from the point where it is intersected by the canal to the farthestmost point of land at Provincetown, with his attention directed chiefly to the quaint farmhouses, secluded villages, and the winding roads which thread the woods and skirt the bay or ocean, will return from his journey convinced that ranching on the Cape

has been neglected. Exactly the contrary is true. The fact is that nearly every acre of available arable land from one end of the long peninsula to the other has been utilized. Not only has it been utilized; it has been reclaimed from a barren waste of sand and made fertile by preserving and adding to the natural deposits of leaves and grasses during the 300 years since the first inhabitants set foot on the rocks at Provincetown and Plymouth. There are hundreds of beautiful farms, and thousands of gardens and orchards, on the Cape; and, more surprising still, a single ranch embracing an area which compares well in size with the once famous bonanza wheat farms of the Dakotas and northern Minnesota.

But more picturesque and attractive to the sojourning tourist are the numberless cranberry "bogs," at this season showing the berries which will be ready for the army of harvesters who will gather them for the markets late in September. The cranberry-raising industry is one of great importance to the Cape people. The annual yield of the berries is approximately 300,000 barrels, which means a large income when the price is figured at from \$8 to \$10 a barrel, or even higher. This, to the farmer or stockman of the western country, would hardly appeal as an ideal ranching proposition. The broad prairies of the west, while they have presented their own problems to their subduers, have yielded themselves quite tractably and unobjectionably to the hand of man. Not so the shifting dunes thrown up through the centuries by the restless Atlantic. What Old Ocean gave it has many times insisted upon retrieving by destructive processes.

However, the tourist who rides comfortably along the Cape highways or on the winding single-track railroad which winds its way so deliberately from the mainland to the tip at Provincetown, thinks little of these things. To him the whole appears as a completed picture awaiting his casual inspection. The three-cornered grass plot with a little garden and house, perhaps the remaining possessions of some courageous Cape Coddler who for years sailed the Seven Seas or commanded a whaler or a fishing fleet along the Grand Banks, may mean nothing or much, according as he regards it con-

templatively or carelessly. To the thoughtful observer there are abundant evidences of the struggle which endured from century to century before even a semblance of peace and stability was observed. The marks are still there. Between what are known as the Province Lands and the High Lands of Truro, along the ocean side of the Cape, there are miles of rolling and shifting sand dunes still moved and at times restless under the influence of strong northeasters. There, on a day when the air is filled with salt mist and sea gulls are tossed recklessly about by the wind, is being written, although in miniature, the early history of the Cape Cod farm. Some day, perhaps, these wastes will be leveled and bound down by beach grass and Scotch broom, to yield their bounty to the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of a sea captain of an earlier day.

THE test of every man, that measure which is applied impartially and often unsympathetically, is one marked

The Second Measuring Process

and gauged in characters representative of performance, as distinguished from mere achievement; of purpose and desire, rather than apparent success. Americans, generally speaking, are liberal and generous in their preliminary estimates, but severe and exacting when the time comes to apply the final and conclusive measuring test. They are inclined to accept promises and pledges at their face value, but they demand absolute fulfillment, no matter how greatly they may, by indifference or open opposition, hinder it. It seems to be the way of the people of a nation in which initiative is regarded as the right and privilege of the individual and the greatest possible inspiration, to afford the opportunity for success and then to leave the performer to his own unaided resources. Popular acclaim or censure await the outcome. From the farmer boy who is sent into the field with a heedless horse and a stubborn five-tooth cultivator and told to plow the corn without destroying the tender shoots, to the President who is called to the highest administrative duties, the rule is the same. Results alone count when the time comes to apply the second measuring process.

So it is inevitable that the time of real test for President Calvin Coolidge is in the future. To continue the homely comparison, he has been sent into the field with such equipment as is at hand to perform the great task set. He has been accorded the generous encouragement of the people whom he is expected to serve, with the right reserved to commend or condemn according to the estimate placed upon his work. It is still too early to apply the secondary or final measuring process. Nominally he is expected to carry out, in his own way, the policies of his predecessor. This is regarded as the wise and considerate course of a Vice-President elevated, by right of succession, to the high office in which Mr. Coolidge finds himself. But the pursuit of pre-arranged policies or the adoption of carefully considered means and measures are steps which must be taken in the new light which is shed upon the pathway of Calvin Coolidge, not as the executor of an implied trust, but as a free moral agent called to a position of supreme responsibility. The President will not be judged according to the measure of his fulfillment of a traditional obligation, so much as by the wisdom displayed in meeting those crises which arise with each forward step.

Today there is much speculation indulged in as to whether Mr. Coolidge will excel more as an administrator than as a statesman, or vice versa. The curious would look into the future to see if he will so shape his course as to make possible his nomination and election as his own successor. The conviction is that in neither of these matters is the President himself greatly concerned. Surely it is still too early to apply the second measuring gauge.

IN THE MONITOR is published today a letter from an English correspondent asking why the United States should not buy the Bahamas as a solution to the problem which has arisen from the rumrunning activities of this little British colony? Fully two-thirds of the trade of these islands is with the United States, urges the correspondent, who adds that, though a British colony, the Bahamas, as a matter of actual fact, thus constitute already practically an American possession. Unfortunately, however, of course the laws of the United States are not recognized there, which means that there is apparently no way in which, under the present code of international law, this rum-smuggling difficulty can be obviated.

The correspondent further brings up the fact for consideration that ages ago southern Florida was probably a West Indian island, with the Bahamas jutting as a big peninsula from Florida, and says that, therefore, geographically no less than commercially, it seems that the Bahamas ought to belong to the United States. He explains further that his sole reason for raising the question at this time is to suggest a way in which this rendezvous of rum smugglers may be removed.

While fully agreeing with the correspondent that this problem is one which is crying for a solution and that his proposals are interesting and worth discussion, this does not mean that the Monitor either indorses his views or believes that they are in the least degree practical. It may be remembered that after the war various anti-British publications urged Great Britain to give up the West Indies to the United States as a payment of the British war debt to America, and that this proposal was received with an acrimonious denial of its desirability or feasibility from the great number of British newspapers. While, therefore, any proposal which is put forward in sincerity as a possible solution of the trying problem of rum smuggling, as it affects the United States today, is worth consideration if for no other reason than that it may open up some channel of practical value, the suggestion that the United States should buy the Bahamas

does not, on the surface at any rate, look like a proposal which would meet with the least likelihood of acceptance in Great Britain.

Luther Burbank's Latest Plans

THE determination of Luther Burbank, the world-famous horticulturist, to turn his entire efforts from now on to securing a world-wide distribution of the seed from many of the new varieties he has produced, must commend itself to many as highly praiseworthy. This task he has set himself in order that permanency may be assured to his

great life work, and in pursuance of it he has discontinued his nursery business and intends to enlarge the cultivation and seed production of his various plants. His friends will be glad to know that he himself considers his retirement from the nursery business a step of progress, because he aims to exercise the same care in seed distribution as in seed cultivation, and considers that in selling, for example, a mulberry seedling to a merchant in Formosa for silkworm culture, he is insuring that his much careful work in years gone by shall bring blessings to all mankind.

It is not given to all to emulate the achievements of Mr. Burbank, but all can learn a lesson from his methods of operation. "I am happy in my work," he says, and yet he is willing to give up what most people would think were the most interesting phases of it because he feels the call of world need in another direction. He is essentially an experimenter, but first and foremost he is a lover of his fellows, and for that reason is anxious to capitalize his efforts to the very best possible advantage for the world. He has tasted the results of efforts inspired by a love of the truth for the truth's sake, and is willing to make the necessary sacrifices to insure their permanence. In consequence the fruits, vegetables and flowers which have felt the magic touch of his hand will no longer be confined to his nurseries, but will blossom and bear their products all over the world.

AGAIN that much-contested problem of what constitutes proper reading for boys reasserts its demands through the recent action of an anonymous donor in providing Boys' Life, the Boy Scout magazine, with \$100,000 to maintain a high standard in juvenile fiction. It is true that therein looms the shadow of an entering wedge of literary censorship in the juvenile field. It is to be hoped, however, that the dangers of censorship will be avoided, and that the gift will prove a constructive influence in the literature available for the boyhood of America.

Anyone honestly concerned for the welfare of boys would naturally desire to offer them more wholesome intellectual food than that afforded by the average motion picture and the usual tale in the boys' magazine. Contemplating these, we are plunged into shocked abhorrence. For they partake largely of the sensational, even of the inflammable. It is a puzzling business, indeed, to secure reading matter for the modern boy which holds his interest without introducing him to harmful ideas and motives. Boys crave excitement, just as many of their elders crave war. But are we, for that reason, to make it easy for them to gain their ends? There can, after all, be stories which do not contain a maximum of depravity and crime, and yet invite the youthful imagination.

While it is commendable to strive for better juveniles, more artistically illustrated, there is yet a danger in leading children away from the juvenile classics of the past. More desirable boys' books it would be difficult to imagine than, for instance, those of Scott and Stevenson, Jules Verne and Cooper. They are still read enthusiastically, as the lists of any library and bookshop will prove. It is true that boys in their very nature demand adventure tales; that they wrest the element of adventure from Scott and Stevenson and Cooper, ignoring all the rest; that, before there can be any radical change in the juvenile output, this characteristic of the youthful mentality must be changed. It is a tremendous problem, and it will be interesting to see how it is handled by those who dispense the anonymous donor's \$100,000.

Editorial Notes

ADVOCATES of medical freedom throughout the whole United States will see in the recent Michigan Supreme Court decision, which declares that boards of health are not the final authority in that State over the persons of citizens, cause for much congratulation. It indicates the passing of another landmark in the march toward the goal for the attainment of which they are striving. The mere fact that the decision includes the further statement that such boards may not invade the security of the citizens "beyond the public necessity"—a statement which will involve a definition of what constitutes "the public necessity"—need not affect the main issue. Indeed, the general tenor of the ruling practically insures that when such definition is forthcoming it will be in harmony with the rest of the decision.

Now that pedestrians are once more able to make use of the suspension bridge over the River Thames at Teddington, and that it will soon again be also open to vehicular traffic, the great inconvenience which has been caused by its closure for repairs will doubtless soon be forgotten. This does not mean, however, that the need for another bridge to care for the distance of nearly seven miles between Richmond and Kingston is in any wise diminished. Indeed, this need has been recognized for a great part of the time since this bridge was built, more than thirty years ago. However, difficulties have always presented themselves when the proposition has come up for definite consideration, and it seems to be as far away from consummation today as it ever has been.

How Many "Reds" and Who Are They?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, having expressed doubt as to the precise accuracy of the American Bar Association's estimate of the number of "reds" in the United States at 1,500,000, has received the following letter from the chairman of the Committee on American Citizenship:

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Sir: In your issue of Aug. 18 appeared a lengthy review of the work of the American Bar Association's citizenship committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

In that article, the statistics given in our report to the association relating to the spread of anarchistic and revolutionary sentiments throughout the United States were somewhat severely criticized. I feel that your readers ought to know the character of the sources from which the committee derived its information on this subject. I was at pains to seek information wherever I could, consulting personally or by letter those who were likely to know how strong this dangerous sentiment is in different communities. Among them are men prominent in business and political life. I quote from one, a specimen of many messages:

"My statement of radicals in this country now engaged in force to overturn the Government as presently constituted under the Constitution was based on reports from the United States Secret Service and other federal agencies as well as speeches and pamphlets circulated by volunteer patriotic societies all over the Republic. I do not agree with The Christian Science Monitor that an estimate of 1,500,000 of such radicals is excessive but I do agree with the statement of the Monitor that radicalism is not general among our foreign element. I hope the American Bar Association will persevere in its efforts to expose the menace."

Of course, it is not possible to give accurate statistics but the daily press teems with reports showing the activities of such organizations as the I. W. W., the Communist and other lawless bodies who openly or covertly are seeking to subvert our institutions.

Quite aside from these manifestations, the speeches of such men as Senator-elect Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, not to mention certain other senators of the United States, whose utterances, not alone on the floor of the Senate, but elsewhere, indicate a strange attitude of mind, are sufficient justification for the existence of our committee and the unanimous desire of the American Bar Association indicated by the votes at the San Francisco meeting that it should continue its activities.

We are not governed by any hysteria, but by the solemn belief that every effort should be put forth by the conservative elements of our citizenship to recall to the masses of the people their sacred obligation to maintain the elementary principles of English liberty formulated in the Constitution of the United States.

We hope that The Christian Science Monitor will give us its support and aid us by constructive criticism in our efforts.

Respectfully yours,

R. E. L. SANER, Chairman.
Committee on American Citizenship, American Bar Association.
Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 25.

The Monitor is glad to have this opportunity to make clear the attitude of Chairman Saner, and in another column are set forth the views of other members of his committee. It would, however, be more shocking to contemplate the existence of 1,500,000 "reds" in the United States if these gentlemen did not make it appear that their definition of "red" is so widely inclusive that it comprehends many to whom, to the normal mind, the epithet of revolutionist does not apply. Mr. Saner's letter, by implication, thus classes the followers of Mr. Magnus Johnson, recently elected to the Senate by an overwhelming majority of the voters of Minnesota. In 1896 all the members of one of the great parties were denounced by their opponents as "anarchists." In an interview with one of Mr. Saner's associates the proposition is advanced that anyone who urges a change in the Constitution depriving the United States Supreme Court of its right to annul acts of Congress is a "red." Yet in the British Government there exists no such right of court review, and that Government is not yet classed as Bolshevist. If the proposition is to be upheld that anyone who would by orderly political methods endeavor to change the Constitution is a "red," it is probable that there are as many of that type as the Bar Association charges. Indeed, the clamor in the newspapers sometimes suggests that 1,500,000 at least are trying to break down the Eighteenth Amendment to that instrument by systematic and defiant violation. Some of these are members of Mr. Saner's association.

It is, however, unwise to exaggerate in matters of this kind. That newspapers extend and intensify epidemics by exaggerating their proportions, and not infrequently create crime waves by talking continually of them, is a matter of established record. There could be no greater encouragement to the handful of criminal and violent "reds" operating in the United States than to be informed that they really constitute a menacing army reaching into the millions. A letter which recently reached the Monitor—written on a pale pink paper, which probably indicates the writer's degree of redness—offers these reflections:

As a lifelong radical, I am astonished at how many comrades certain agencies prove we have, and how few we ourselves can find. I have on several occasions read with interest that there are 1,500,000 of us, most of us in a deep-laid plot to overthrow the Government. With still more interest, being a publisher, I find that there are 400 red newspapers read eagerly and regularly by 5,000,000 persons, showing that we number greatly in excess of the paltry million and a half first admitted.

Now the strange thing about all of this is how densely ignorant we radicals are of our own strength, and of the wickedness of our intentions. I confess that I am actually appalled when I consider how fruitful our propaganda has been, and also how well we have hidden our extraordinary strength from ourselves.

Mr. Saner and his committee may be right. The Monitor has no desire to be dogmatic. But it is worth considering whether to urge changes in constitutional government by the constitutional method of the ballot is revolutionary. And it should further occur to lawyers, accustomed to the rules of evidence, that the best estimators of the numbers of "reds" in the country are not detectives, or secretaries of societies whose jobs depend on making the menace seem a grave one.

Motion Pictures and the Future Historian

THE historian of the coming generation, who can approach his task with a sensible appreciation of the tools at his command, writes O. R. Geyer in Our World, can compose such a political document as will serve mightily against the prejudice, hate and suspicion which have hampered for so many centuries the efforts of idealists striving for a new spirit of internationalism and brotherly love. With the aid of the motion picture camera and the technical experts of the screen, this master historian will have at his call an audience of hundreds of millions of eager human beings reaching into the farthestmost corners of the earth and into every civilized land.